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Atlanta, Ga.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

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LOUISIANA'S NEW SENATOR.

Judge H. M. Spofford, who was elected United States senator on Tuesday for a full term, is a native of Connecticut, but he has long been a resident of Louisiana. Before the war he was on the supreme bench of his adopted state, and he is now chief justice of that court. He is a man of fortune and acknowledged ability. He was the first choice of the country members. He is, and always has been, a democrat. The hopes of the radical rings are utterly dashed by the election of Judge Spofford.

The Chattanooga Times says the news of the election was good news to Tennessee. Everybody comes from Tennessee or Virginia now-a-days. Judge Spofford does not exactly come from Tennessee, but the Times claims him just the same; for he married a daughter of the late Thomas J. Martin, of Giles county, and has a beautiful summer home in Pulaski, Tennessee.

THE CAPITAL.

The Butler Herald says that if a convention is called, the people of that section "are indifferent whether a convention is called or not, but if it is called, they would prefer the capital to remain in Atlanta, as they think the present state house is safe and good enough, and will last for a great many years to come. They believe if the capital is carried back to Milledgeville, the people would be taxed a large amount to build a state house, executive mansion, etc., as they have no idea the old buildings formerly used for state purposes are fit for anything now. But if our people were satisfied that the convention would do nothing but make a constitution for the people of Georgia to live under, and the generations that are to come after them, then they would without a division vote for a convention."

THE WHIPPING-POST.

Colonel Jones, of the Macon Telegraph, still advocates the establishment of a whipping-post. In an interesting letter from Cumberland Island, he states that he met a northern capitalist who has made his home in Georgia, and the latter was vociferously in favor of corporal punishment, on the ground that he couldn't control his negro laborers. Colonel Jones also remarks "that nine out of ten negroes caught stealing would prefer to submit to a thrashing and be turned loose rather than go to jail for an indefinite period." The fact that negroes would prefer a whipping to the usual ends of justice is indeed a queer argument to be used in favor of corporal punishment, but for fear the colonel will accuse us of straddling an imaginary fence, we give his statement without further comment.

If the arguments that are used in Georgia hold good in Louisiana the capital of that state ought to be removed from New Orleans to Baton Rouge. If it had been removed before the commission of the fraud that made Hayes the president, Packard would still be in power.

Mrs. Adilia Cox, of Gainesville, has written a story for the Savannah News entitled "Misguided; a Story of the Present." Its publication will be begun on the 9th of May.

It is expected that Governor Hampton's message will be sent in to the South Carolina legislature to-day.

Packard retires with thanks. Now what is Hayes going to do?

The London papers condemn the manifesto of the czar.

Sidney Lanier, the Georgia poet, is in Brunswick.

THE PEOPLE AND POLITICIANS.

—No news from Major Z. B. Hargrove.

—Hon. Arthur Gray has just returned from a month's trip to Alabama.

—Col. L. N. Trammell will be sent as a delegate to the convention from the Whitfield district, if a convention is held. If so, he will be supported for president of that body.

—A letter from a leading man of Marietta to a gentleman in Atlanta, announces a great change in Cobb county in regard to a convention. He says the county will now probably vote for a convention.

—Col. Arthur Gray, of northwest Georgia, passed through the city yesterday en route home from a trip to his farm in Russell county, Alabama.

—Mr. John H. Inman, of New York city, is in the city. He will spend a short time with his relatives here.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Election of Officers.

W. F. Slaton, P. G. D.
O. T. Rogers, G. D.
S. H. Shepard, G. V. D.
R. J. Powell, G. A. D.
C. J. Stroberg, G. Chaplain.
John Milledge, G. Guide
W. B. Kendrick, G. R.
E. H. Jones, G. T.
C. W. Davis, G. Guardian.
R. M. Mitchell, G. S.

TRUSTEES.

C. C. Burke, C. C. Andrews, and James M. Brawner.

J. M. Pace, Representative to S lodge.
J. E. Shumate, Alternate to S lodge.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's paper.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, April 25.

E H Mason, Mrs E W Hill, J C Fain, Ga; J M Belloh, Summerville; J O'Connell, Boston; J W Gordan, Ga; H Myers, Penn; A M Tappen, W R Doty, Ky; E W Giles, N Y; W J Brannon, Ga R R; H Quigg, W P Reed, Conyers; D A Thompson, Covington; L Stunman, Tenn; J P Lipscombe, Ohio; J Mebelson, J L Fass, W H Dempsey, H Harrington, Ga; T M Imboden, N Y; F L Freyer, J R Saussey, Mrs Smith, Miss A Smith, A J Williams, Ga; J W Reade, England; A H Grey, Catoosa co; W H Wilson, Ky; A G Henderson, A J Williams, F Jessop, Ga.

TRIPPED BY THE TARTAR.

THE ENGLISH PRESS PICKING FLAWS IN ALEXANDER'S MANIFESTO, AND SEE NOTHING BUT CONQUEST AHEAD.

England's Anti-Russian Tendencies Crystallizing into a National Sentiment.

Constantine's Army Hurrying Its March upon Galatz, and the First Shot of the War Reverberated from Asia.

The Turks, After Forcing Duga Pass are now Marching upon Nicsics.

France Receives a Threatening Menace From Germany.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S SMART ALECK.

The English Press Find in the Manifesto Grave Questions for the Future—Russia Gives no Pledge Against Annexation—An Indication that England will be Compelled to Swing to the Support of the Turk.

London, April 25.—The London press unanimously condemn the Russian manifesto. Even the Daily News, which is most favorable to Rusia, says:

"We have to deal with a Russia in whose policy better or worse motives mingle. Unfortunately the action of the British government has tended to drive back nobler influences and to foster a more ignoble and self-seeking one. The solitary action of Russia will almost necessarily be action primarily for Russian interests. The best hope of the Turkish Christians is the poor one of transference from Turkish to Russian despotism."

The Times says: "Russia has hastened to stop all further negotiations, and to act as if she alone had an interest in the tranquillization of Turkey. Thus she has forfeited any right to speak in the name of Europe. Nor has she given the powers the assurances they have a right to expect. Nothing is said in the same strain as in the Lividia declarations, that Russia had no annexationist object. It would doubtless be rash to infer from this that the czar purposely leaves open the possibilities of annexation. His words at Lividia are as binding a pledge as he could have made in his manifesto, and we may presume he would, moreover, be restrained by obvious overwhelming motives of prudence. Still the omission of assurances against annexation from the manifesto is a grave error. The czar's manifesto and Prince Gortschakoff's circular are disappointing in their reticence, and betray a hasteness of action which invites severe condemnation."

The Standard considers the omission a most striking and ominous circumstance, which will cause and justify the darkest forebodings. It considers that the attempts of the manifesto to throw the responsibility of war upon Turkey are beneath notice and say: "Never was there a more unfortunate specimen of imperial logic."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"We have been tricked and duped by Tartar diplomacy, but in policy and action we shall not be so easily dealt with, for we shall now have but a single consideration the national interests. The nation waits unanimously to support whatever measure the government may judge necessary to the safeguard of those interests."

The Post says:

"The conduct of a despotic and overbearing empire will be resented by every free people. For ourselves we may safely affirm, that we shall not look on patiently while the Cossacks trample down the Turkish constitution and bar our road to the east."

GONE TO GALATZ.

The First Shot Fired in Asia—Turkish Defenses of the Danube—Prince Nicholas Inciting the Albanians.

London, April 25.—The Russians crossed the Roumanian frontier near Urgheni at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

In the house of lords the Earl of Derby stated that 17,000 Russian troops crossed the frontier last night.

The advance for crossing the Pruth is fifty thousand including cavalry.

The Turkish preparations for defending the Danube must be formidable in gunboats and iron clads. The Turkish iron clad squadron in the Bosphorus is ready to sail.

Shots have been exchanged between the Belligerents in Asia.

The Russians after crossing the Pruth took the direction of Galatz. The Russians will reach the Danube at Ismael Kilia, and Vileff.

Ragusa, April 25—Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, and staff have gone to the Albanian frontier.

FORCING DUGA PASS.

The Turks now Marching on Nicsics—Southern Russia Placed under Siege.

London, April 25.—The Turks passed Duga pass, repulsing the Montenegrins, and are now marching towards Nicsics.

Ships approaching Odessa will be boarded at Middle Fountain. The crews are put below decks, and the vessels brought up and sent back by Russian crews.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—An imperial order was promulgated to-day declaring Bessarabia the literal district of Vharson, and the provinces of Taurods and Crimea in a state of siege.

Constantinople, April 25.—Skirmishing has begun in the out posts near Kars, on the Asiatic frontier.

VON MOLTKE'S MENACE.

Germany Inclined to Provoke Another Quarrel with France.

Paris, April 25.—The majority of the Paris papers, particularly the Republique Francaise, express the opinion that Gen. Von Moltke's declarations in the German parliament yesterday were not intended as hostile to France.

London, April 25.—A Berlin special telegram to the second edition of the Times says, Gen. Von Moltke's speech attracts as much attention as the Russian manifesto. It is assumed that Gen. Von Moltke intended to tell the French that Germany is watching their armaments; that she is acquainted with the peculiar disposition of her troops; that she cannot conceive their immense military efforts to aim at anything else save revenge at the first fitting opportunity, and warning her that Germany will not allow her to profit by oriental troubles for a possible pursuit of anti-Teutonic plans.

Scotching Malaria.

It is a factly widely and amply attested that where the powerful and pernicious drug, quinine, and other mineral poisons, administered as remedies for fever and ague and bilious remittents, fail to yield more than temporary relief to the sufferer, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters scotches those tremendous epidemics most thoroughly, and by strengthening the system and regulating its functions, protects it against malarial attacks. No resident of a locality where the above maladies prevail, or where they are likely to break out in consequence of the poisoning of the atmosphere by noxious exhalations, should fail to take practical cognizance of the above important truth and by a timely use of the Bitters avoid the ravages of maladies so disastrous to the physical constitution. There is not in existence a finer tonic, corrective and defensive cordial.
apr30—d&w1w,1st

WITHERS SPOTS HIM.

The Chattanooga Rapist Arrested in Rome.

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.

Rome, Ga., April 25, 1876.

Willis Hill, the negro that committed the rape in Chattanooga last week, was arrested here to-day by Joel Withers, sheriff of Walker county. They leave to-night for Chattanooga.

H. W. G.

CAROLINA'S HOME RULE.

The Legislature Declares the Mackey House in Contempt, but will Probably Seat the Penitents—The Governor's Message To-day.

Columbia, April 25.—In the house yesterday the proceeding were contined to calling the roll of the Wallace house as it stood when it adjourned in December with 69 members. The names of the members of the Mackey house were put on the roll.

To-day the democrats passed a preamble and resolution declaring that all members of the late Mackey house were in contempt, and referred their credentials to a joint committee of the judiciary and privileges and elections committees to pass upon their legality and title to seats.

This action was fiercely contested by the republicans, members of the Wallace house, who held that the members of the Mackey house, although they had done wrong, were entitled upon a prima facie showing to their seats.

The committee has already gone to work and will report to-morrow.

The probabilities are that the members of the Mackey house with the exception of five or six will be admitted.

In the senate, the former lieutenant governor, Gleaves, called the body to order and made a farewell address, insisting that he was legally re-elected, but that further resistance was futile.

Swails, president pro tem., took the chair, and a motion was adopted for a committee to wait on Simpson, Hampton's lieutenant governor, and to swear him in.

Simpson came forward and told the senate he had already been declared elected, and had qualified with Hampton last December, and no power on earth could make him take the oath of office again.

After some discussion the senate reconsidered the action and struck out the provision for swearing in Simpson, who then took his seat and made a brief speech, urging harmony and strict regard for the rights and privileges of all classes.

A motion was then made to swear in the three democrats from Edgefield, Laurens and Abbeville, whom the senate had previously refused to seat.

Objection was made, but Simpson ruled that on the certificates of election they were entitled to seats subject to contest, and declined to entertain any appeal from his ruling.

The three senators, with the democrat elected since the adjournment, to fill the vacancy in Barnwell, were then sworn in.

To-day the proceedings of the senate were unimportant.

The governor's message is expected to-morrow.

THE LIFE JOBBERS.

Another Shortage among the Friends of the Orphan

New York, April 25.—The Tribune says that the insurance superintendent has given notice to the New York agents of the Life Association of America, headquarters at St. Louis, not to transact new business in this state until further notice. The agency here says that this notice is because the company did not renew the agents' licenses, preferring to wait the result of the examination into its condition, which the president wrote here he was satisfied would be satisfactory to the policy holders. The Tribune, however, says it has information from a source trustworthy, although not official, that Rhodes, Massachusetts insurance superintendent, found the company deficient about $300,000 after estimating the reserve on the basis of 4½ per cent.

THE SCALPING SIOUX.

The Indian War Coming to an End.

New York, April 25.—A Red Cloud agency telegram says: Gen. Crook leaves to-morrow for Chicago, to consult Gen. Sheridan upon Indian matters, and will probably go to Washington.

Couriers continue to arrive daily from Crazy Horse, reporting his approach to this agency with all his people. He will doubtless be here within a week, when the Sioux war may be considered at an end, as there will be no hostiles in this department, and the few remaining out under Sitting Bull in the department of Dakota will find it impossible to protract hostilities.

A Chicago Amusement.

Chicago, April 25.—The grand jury of the criminal court have found indictments against B. F. Allen, late president of the Cook county national bank, for perjury and fraud. Allen was before the grand jury to-day testifying against Blennerhasset, Stephens & Co., who, it is claimed, were cognizant of all movements made by Allen's bank. His testimony was corrobated by Receiver Bailey and Mr. Cleveland.

Run Down by a Steamboat.

Cincinnati, April 24.—Late last night the steamer Fawn, just after leaving the wharf, en route to Louisville, ran into a skiff containing six men, overturning it and drowning two men, named Charles Nash and Joseph Conley, employees of the Southern railroad. The men were under the influence of liquor.

Bobbing Among the Bouys.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 25.—The bark Frank and Emily, from Rockport for Wilmington, North Carolina, is lost. Captain Cobb was picked up with the balance of the crew. Four are supposed to be lost.

The schooner Charles H. Kelly from Cardenas for Wilmington has been abandoned.

Marauding Negroes.

New York, April 25.—A Portsmouth (Va.) dispatch states that two strange negroes entered the store of James B Nichols, at Mercy Hill, N. C., murdered the clerk and robbed the store. The negroes were soon afterward arrested, and the Dispatch adds it is probable that they will be lynched.

Election of Judge Spofford.

New Orleans, April 25—The legislature in joint session yesterday elected Judge Spofford United States senator. Many republicans, after patriotic speeches, voted for Spofford. The ballot stood: Spofford 140, Wiltz 1, blank 12; total 153.

Diamond Financiers Nabbed.

Dayton, O., April 25.—Fritz Dire and William Harrison, two principals in the recent diamond robbery at Nashville, have been arrested. Half the property was found on them.

LOUISIANA.

FREE AS THE AIR HER PEOPLE BREATHE; BRAVE AS THE NOBLEST SPARTANS WERE.

The Tax List Beats the Sword; and Honesty Puts the Father of Fraud to the Blush.

The Rogues' March for Packard, and the Ayes of Freemen for Nicholls.

The Curtain Drops Upon the Last Act of the Solemn Farce, Leaving Louisiana in the Hands of Her Own Children.

TEARFUL STEPHEN.

Last Meeting of the False Four Hundred—They Part to Meet in a Better World.

Washington, April 25.—A New Orleans special says: Shortly after 11 o'clock last evening Packard had his forces, numbering over four hundred, assembled in review in the corridor of the state house. He was escorted to their presence, where he made a short address, thanking them for their devotion, stating that the time had come to end the conflict, and bidding them adieu.

The scene is described as being a very impressive one. At its conclusion he was escorted to his carriage, when the majority of the police and guard evacuated the building

To-day the legislature will meet for the last time at Odd Fellows hall, when it will repair to the state house, where it will adjourn sine die.

THE HOUSE TO LET.

The house was found in possession of one metropolitan this morning. The Nicholls police took unopposed possession.

BUT IT FINDS A READY TENANT.

New Orleans, April 25, 2 p. m.—The members of the legislature, in body, have just passed down St. Charles street on their way to the state house, headed by Gov. Nicholls.

CONDOLING THE CORPSE.

The Mourners Gathering Around the Martyred Stephen.

An address, adopted by a caucus of the republican members of the legislature, was presented to Packard to-day. After reviewing recent events in Louisiana, it concludes:

"During the one hundred and ten days and more that have elapsed since you took your seat as governor no word of encouragement, recognition or support has been accorded you by the national administration. On the contrary a disposition has been early manifested to encourage, strengthen and maintain by all direct and indirect means the government of your opponent, already so strong in overpowering the armed force it has mustered in its support in the capital of state. Under these circumstances, whilst abating none of our belief in the rightness of your title, we cannot but feel that the forces which neither you nor ourselves are able to resist, render impossible to enforce our rights at the present time. To attempt to do so would only add to blood which has already been fruitlessly shed in defence of republican principles in this state. We, therefore, are respectfully constrained to advise that for the time being you refrain from actively asserting your unquestionable rights, trusting to the future to vindicate the righteousness of your cause."

THE HERO OF A HUNDRED FRAUDS.

Packard as an Exhorter Unto Those that are Goodly.

New Orleans, April 25.—Packard closes his address to the republicans of Louisiana as follows:

"I therefore announce to you that I am compelled to abstain for the present from all active assertion of my government. I waive none of my legal rights, but yield only to superior force. I am not wholly discouraged by the fact that one by one the republican state governments of the south have been forced to succumb to force or fraud or policy. Louisiana, the first state rehabilitated after the war, is the last state whose government thus falls, and I believe it will be among the first to raise itself again to the plane of equal and honest representation. I advise that you maintain your party organization and continue to battle for the rights of citizenship and free government. We strive for these not for man or men. It grieves me beyond expression, that the heroic efforts you have made, and the cruel sufferings you have undergone, to maintain republican principles in Louisiana, have had this bitter ending. To those who have so gallantly stood by me in the long contest we have passed through, I tender my heartfelt thanks, to all I counsel peace, patience, fortitude, and a firm trust that eventually right and justice will prevail.

S. B. Packard, Governor."

AUGUR'S ANSWER.

He Never Allowed "a Person" to take his Troops into the State-house.

Chicago, April 25.—The following was received this afternoon at the military headquarters:

"Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, April 24, 12:15 p. m.—To Col R C Drum, assistant adjutant general, Chicago, Ill.—The troops quartered at the Orleans Hotel in the city vacated it at 12 o'clock m. to-day, and proceeded to the Jackson barracks. This hotel is the only building in the immediate vicinity of the state-house that has been occupied by troops during the past year, and not once during that time have the troops occupied the state-house or any part of it.

"C. C. Augur,
"Brigadier General Commanding."

THE CALLING OF SPOFFORD.

An Almost Unanimous Election—A Radical Idol Dashed to the Ground—The New Senator's Address—He Stands by Right, Justice, and the Eternal Fitness of Things

New Orleans, April 25.—The legislature yesterday, as has already been telegraphed, elected Judge Spofford United States senator in joint session. Mr. Jonas put in nomination Judge H. M. Spofford, the choice of the democratic caucus. Senator Allain, on behalf of his constituents, said he seconded the nomination. He had been asked not to vote, but he hoped the republicans would not adopt such a suicidal policy. He trusted the republicans would cast their votes for the nominee, so that he could go to the United States senate as the representative not of one party, but of the people.

Mr. Stewart, of Tensas, also asked his republican friends to support Spofford.

Mr. Hahn said that he would vote for a republican if there was any chance of electing one, but as there was not, he cast his vote for Judge Spofford. He eulogized the ability of the honorable nominee, and referred to his brilliant record on the supreme bench.

Governor Warmoth said that the republican party was now disbanded, and there was only one party.

The vote was as follows: Spofford, 140; Wiltz, 1; Blank, 12. Total, 153; necessary to a choice, 77.

The lieutenant governor declared Judge Spofford elected senator the long term. A committee was appointed, composed of senators Robertson and Allain, Messrs. Young, Stewart and McMillen, who waited on Judge Spofford and escorted him to the speaker's stand. The senator elect made the following address:

SENATOR SPOFFORD'S ADDRESS.

"Gentlemen of the general assembly of Louisiana: Words are inadequate to express my gratitude for the confidence you repose in me. The compliment it implies is announced by the fact that you are fully aware of the critical circumstances that surround the state, and you have before you the names of so many true and able men who might perhaps have served the state better than I. It will be my endeavor to show by future acts gratitude that cannot be proved by words. When I consider the vast responsibility of this office at this time, I feel no elation, even at the great honor it confers. I feel rather like invoking the aid of a power higher than the power of man to enable me to do something, however humble, towards restoring the fallen fortunes and reviving the ancient glories of Louisiana. I tender my profound thanks especially to the republican members, who have so generously cast their votes for me. I beg to say that I shall take the concurrent resolutions adopted last week as my letter of instructions from the people of the state. These resolutions are in harmony with my own convictions of our duty in the new era that is dawning before us so brilliant with promise. The heart's desire and prayer to God of the American people is now for peace—peace between sections, peace between races, aye, peace even between parties—peace everywhere, and, if it be possible, peace forever more. There is a wide-spread belief that the time is come at last when those bitter partisan hates, that ultimately lead to internecine war; to the subordination of reason to force; indifference to questions of right and wrong, thriftless habits, greed of plunder and reckless disregard of human life, that war leaves behind in its dreadful train, should be supplanted by noble aims. It is a growing public sentiment that magnanimity cannot longer be banished with safety from the domain of politics. If the administration of President Hayes shall grant to this land white-winged peace, industrial progress and an honest civil service—but these three—it will be crowned with the benedictions of a grateful people. To do what in us lies to promote a policy so grand, which I understand to have been announced by the public utterances of the president, I understand to be the pledge embodied in the resolutions to which I have referred, and, in taking leave of you now, be assured, gentlemen, that whatever of ability and zeal and influence I may command shall be faithfully devoted to the redemption of your pledges." [Applause.]

The joint assembly then adjourned, and many friends of Judge Spofford hastened to congratulate him.

THE SECRETS OF BIG SIX.

Woodin's Whitewashers Wading Through the Weeds of Tweedism.

New York, April 25.—The investigation of the charges against Senator Woodin connection with passage of the charter of 1870 was resumed by the senate committee. In the course of the testimony it appeared that John Kelly, comptroller, gave the information to the World which formed the basis of Tweed's confession published in that paper, and that his (Kelly's) informants were Townsend, Tweed's counsel, and Attorney General Fairchilds.

KELLY TESTIFIES.

John Kelly testified that the confession of Tweed, shown him by Townsend and the attorney general, states positively that Tweed paid $200,000 to Senator Winslow to be divided among five republican senators, one of whom was Woodin; also that he paid $20,000 to Hastings for legislative influence. It also states that Winslow told Tweed that he had so distributed the $200,000, and that Tweed holds some 300 checks paid by him to different parties to affect legislation. The information given witness by the attorney general was not given under a pledge of secresy. The first memoranda Townsend showed witness stated positively that the check given to Hastings was with the understanding that it should be given to Senator Woodin. He could not say if the second statement mentioned this fact.

GARVEY AND THE RING OPERATIONS.

The next witness, Andrew Garvey, testified that he knew Tweed well, and was very friendly with him. The witness was largely interested in politics in 1870, and knew of a pool being made to influence legislation at Albany. He contributed $50,000 with the understanding that he would get it back. He gave the first $10,000 to A. E. King in a check, and the remaining $40,000 was paid in a check by witness to James Ingersoll. Ingersoll called on the witness, and said that Tweed was going to Albany and wanted money badly, and that $100,000 should be raised. Ingersoll said he was to pay $50,000, George S. Miller $25,000, Keyser $25,000, and Archibald Hall was to give $10,000. The money was raised and taken to Albany by Mr. Ingersoll. The witness said he got his money back.

Question—How?

The witness replied: By taking it off from the city, by gradually adding it on the bills. The pool money was given over to Tweed, and that was the last witness ever heard of it. He could not say whether others got their money back or not. He understood the money went to buy votes, and have the charter passed. The $10,000 check was given to William E. King, March 16. The witness paid the $40,000 about the middle of April. He states that he got his money back by raising his bills for work done on the new court house, and believes the other parties named got their money back in a similar manner. In conversation with Tweed he mentioned about the committee coming on to investigate something. He replied, "Oh, they don't amount to anything; we will put up for them, and you must put up also."

A BANK TELLER.

J. C. Craikshank testified that he was teller of the Broadway bank, and that Winslow opened an account there on the second day of June, 1870, and deposited $2,675. On the 14th of June he deposited $20,000 in checks. Drawn against the account were: June 2, $3,500; June 14 $10,000, and June 17, $10,000. The witness could not state what the checks were given for or the deposits made up of.

The committee adjourned to meet in Albany to-morrow.

WHAT WE SAW.

THE REPORT OF THE FIVE WISE MEN WHO WENT TO NEW ORLEANS.

Statement of the Political Situation in Louisiana as they Found it.

Nicholls in Actual Possession of the State, and Packard's Strength Invisible.

Glowing Hopes for the Future of the Long-Crushed State.

Washington, April 25.—The following is the report of the Louisiana commissioners, submitted to the President on Tuesday:

New Orleans, La., April 21.

To the President of the United States:

Sir—In accordance with you request, the undersigned have visited this city and passed the last sixteen days in ascertaining the political situation in Louisiana, and endeavoring to bring about a peaceful solution of its difficulties. In view of the declaration, in the letter of the secretary of state, that we should direct our efforts to the end of securing the recognition of

A SINGLE LEGISLATURE,

as the depository of the representative will of the people of Louisiana, leaving, if necessary, to judicial or other constitutional arbitrament within the state, the question of ultimate right, and in view of your determination to withdraw the troops of the United States to their barracks as soon as it could be done without endangering the peace, we addressed ourselves to the task of securing a common legislature of undisputed authority, competent to compose the existing political contentions and preserve the peace without any aid from the national government.

To this end we endeavored to assuage the

BITTERNESS AND ANIMOSITY

we found existing on both sides so as to secure a public opinion less unfavorable to such concessions as were indispensable to our success.

In obtaining such a legislature, and such a general acquiescence in its authority as would insure social order, we have had full conferences with the gentlemen who claim the gubernatorial office, and with many other members of their respective governments in their executive, judicial and legislative departments. We have also

CONVERSED VERY FREELY

with large delegations of men of business, with many of the district judges, and with hundreds of prominent citizens of all parties and races, representing not only this city, but almost every parish in the state. We have also received many printed and written statements of facts and legal arguments and every person with whom we came in contact has shown an earnest desire to give us all possible information bearing upon the political divisions in this state.

THE ACTUAL CONDITION

of affairs on our arrival in this city may be briefly stated as follows:

THE PACKARD SIDE.

Governor Packard—we shall speak of both gentlemen by the title they claim—was at the state house with his legislature and friends and an armed police force. As there was no quorum in the senate upon his own theory of the law, his legislature was necessarily inactive. The supreme court which his recognized his authority had not attempted to transact any business since it was dispossessed of its court room and the custody of its records on the 9th day of January, 1877. He had no organized militia, alleging that his deficiency in that respect was owing to his obedience to the orders of President Grant to take no steps to change the relations of himself and Governor Nicholls. His main reliance was upon the alleged legal title, claiming that it was the constitutional duty of the president to recognize and afford him such military assistance as might be necessary to enable him to assert his authority as governor.

ONE-ARMED FRANK'S STAND-POINT.

Governor Nicholls was occupying the Odd Fellows hall as a state house. His legislature met there, and was actively engaged in the business of legislation. All the departments of the city government of the city of New Orleans recognized his authority. The supreme court nominated by him and confirmed by his senate, was holding daily sessions and had heard about two hundred cases. The time for the collection of taxes had not arrived, but a considerable sum of taxes had been voluntarily paid into his treasury, out of which he was defraying the ordinary expenses of a state government.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Nicholls legislature had a quorum in the senate upon either the Nicholls or Packard theory of the law; a quorum in the house on the Nicholls, but not on the Packard theory. The Packard legislature had a quorum in the house on its own theory of the law, but, as already stated, not in the senate, and was thus disabled from any legislation that could be valid even in the judgment of its own party.

The commission found it to be very difficult to ascertain the precise extent to which the respective governments were acknowledged in the various parishes outside of New Orleans, but it is safe to say that the changes which had taken place in parishes after the organization of the governments on the 8th of January, 1877, were in favor of the Nicholls government.

THE STATUS OF THE COURTS.

The claims to legality of the supreme court, composed of Chief Justice Manning and associates, who were nominated by Gov. Nicholls, and confirmed by his senate, rested upon the same basis as the title of Gov. Nicholls and his senate. The claim to legality of the supreme court composed of Chief Justice Ludeling and his associates, rests either upon their right to hold over in case the Nicholls court is illegal, or upon the legality of the Kellogg-Packard senate, which confirmed the judges upon the nomination of Gov. Kellogg, and while it had a returning board quorum.

THE ORIGINAL ELECTION.

The constitution of the state of Louisiana requires that the returns of an election for members of the general assembly shall be made to the secretary of state. It also provides that the qualified electors shall vote for governor and lieutenant governor at the time and place of voting for representatives. The returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officers to the secretary of state, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives on the second day of the general assembly then to be holden. The members of the general assembly shall meet in the house of representatives and examine and count the votes. It will be observed that this provision of the constitution requires that the returns for governor and lieutenant governor to be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning offices to the secretary of state, and the same provision is made in substance as to members of the general assemby, but in 1870 the legislature passed an act, amended in 1872, which created a body called

A RETURNING BOARD,

consisting of five members, to be appointed by the senate, and to be the returning officers for all elections in the states. The act provides that the commissioners of election at each poll or voting place shall count the votes, making a list of the names of all persons voted for, and the offices for which the votes were given, the number of votes received by each, the number of ballots contained in the box and the number rejected, and the reasons therefor, and to make duplicates of such lists, and send one to the supervisor of registration of the parish, and one to the clerk of the district court, and in the parish of Orleans to the secretary of state. The law further requires the supervisor of registration to consolidate the returns received for the different polling places and forward them, with the originals, to this returning board. The act further provides that if there shall be any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences at any place within said parish, at or near any poll or voting place, or place of registration, or revision of registration, which riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery and corrupt influences, shall prevent, or tend to prevent, a fair, free

PEACEABLE AND FULL VOTE

of all the qualified electors, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to make a statement of such facts and forward the same to the supervisor of registration, with his returns of elections, and the supervisor of registration shall forward the same to the returning board. The returning board is required to investigate the statements of intimidation, and to exclude from the returns which it makes to the secretary of state the returns received by it from those polls or voting places where a fair election has been prevented by the causes above named. The same law further declares it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to transmit to the clerk of the house of representatives and to the secretary of the senate of the last general assembly a list of the names of such persons, as according to the returns, shall have been elected to either branch of the general assembly, and it shall be the duty of the clerk and secretary to place the names of representatives and senators elected so furnished upon the roll of the house and of the senate respectively, and those representatives and senators of whose names are so placed by the clerk and secretary respectively, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, none other shall be competent to organize the house of representatives or senate.

THE RIVAL CLAIMS.

It is claimed by counsel for the Nicholls government that this act, so far as it interposes the returning board exercising these powers of exclusion between the parish supervisor of registration with his consolidated returns, and the secretary of state is, when applied to the election of members of the general assembly, of governor and of lieutenant governor, a plain violation of those provisions of the constitution of Louisiana, which say the returns of all elections for members of the general assembly shall be made to the secretary of state, and in reference to governor and lieutenant governor, the returns of every election shall be sealed and transmitted by the proper returning officers to the secretary of state, "who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives."

On the other hand, it is insisted by the counsel for the Packard government that the legislature has the power to create this returning board, and give it the authority with which the act clothes it. It is also claimed by them that the constitutionality of the act has been settled by the supreme court of the state, but the Nicholls party denied that the question was decided by the supreme court in a manner that could be considered authoritative, and that is not claimed by the counsel for the Nicholls government that the legislature could not create a returning board and clothe it with these powers in regard to the appointment of

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

since the provisions of the state constitution, on which they rely, relate only to the election of the members of the legislature, of governor and lieutenant governor. We quote the following sentence from one of their printed arguments: "Indeed, as to presidential electors, the mode of their appointment is by the constitution of the United States, left to the discretion of the legislature of the state." Before the general assembly of Louisiana might create any tribunal whatever, and confide to it the appointment of electors for the president and vice president, consequently it may properly authorize such a tribunal, in the case of the election of presidential electors by the people, to count the votes, and decide and declare who were entitled to seats in the college."

As matters stood on our arrival here, the legal title of the respective claimants to the office of governor, depended upon the question we have stated. There was no judicial tribunal acknowledged to be authoritative by both parties, by which it could be solved. For the reasons already given, the only hope of a practical solution was by a union of so many members of the rival legislatures as would make a legislature with a constitutional quorum in both houses, of members whose title to their seats is valid in either view of the law with

A LEGISLATURE OF UNDISPUTED AUTHORITY.

The settlement of other questions could, as stated in the letter of instructions to the commission from the secretary of state, be gradually worked out by extraneous authority, which the legislative power, when undisputed is quite competent in compromising conflicts in the co-ordinate branches of the government. Within the last three days

THIS FIRST GREAT STEP

in restoring peace to the state has been accomplished in consequence of a withdrawal of members from the Packard to the Nicholls legislature. The latter body has now eighty-seven returning board members in the house, and thirty-two returning board members in the senate. Sixty-one members constitute a quorum in the house and nineteen in the senate.

IN CONCLUSION.

It is proper that we should say, in conclusion, that it was in view of the foregoing facts, especially the consolidation of the two legislatures and our knowledge of the condition of Louisiana derived from personal contact with the people, that we were induced to suggest, in our telegram of the 20th inst., that the immediate announcement of the time when the troops would be withdrawn to their barracks, would be better for the peace of Louisiana, than to postpone such annoucement to some distant day. The commissioners holding various shades of political belief, can not well concur in any sketch of the past or probable future of Louisiana. We have forbore in this report to express any opinion upon the legal question arising upon the foregoing statement of facts, because our letter of instructions seemed to call for a statement of facts rather than an expression of opinion by the commissioners. We all, however, indulge in confident

HOPES OF BETTER DAYS

for all races in Louisiana. Among the reasons for these hopes are the resolutions of Governor Nicholls herewith submitted, and which have already been given to the public.

With an earnest hope that the adjustment which has been made of the political controversies of Louisiana will be of lasting benefit to that state and will be approved by the patriotic people of all sections, we have the honor to be your obedient servants,

Chas. B. Lawrence,
Jos. R. Hawley,
John M. Harlan,
J. C. Brown,
Wayne MacVeigh.

WASHINGTON.

THE CALL BEING PREPARED FOR AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS ON 4TH OF JUNE.

A Breeze of Interest Over the Treasury Solicitorship.

An Antiquarian Visitor to the White House.

SUMMONING THE SQUIRES.

The Proclamation under Preparation—An Ancient Maiden Gives the White House a Call of Ceremony.

Washington, April 25.—The proclamation convening the extra session of congress is now being prepared, and will probably be issued to-morrow.

The board of trustees of Howard university has elected Rev. W. W. Patton, of Chicago, president.

Among the callers at the White House this morning was Mrs. Sarah Davis, who has shaken hands with every president from Washington down.

IN THE CORRIDORS.

The Treasury Solicitorship—The Extra Session—Movements of the Army.

Washington, April 25.—At the cabinet meeting yesterday, which was of short duration, no reference was made to the proposed extra session of congress. It is not probable that the day originally designated, June 4, will be changed. It is supposed the proclamation will be issued before the end of this week.

There was some excitement in the treasury department to-day, owing to a rumor of the proposed appointment of a new commissioner of internal revenue and other important changes. The secretary's office pronounced the rumor false.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Orders have been issued to remove one company of the second artillery from Morgantown, N. C., and another company of the same regiment from Raleigh to Washington, D. C, to take the place of the two companies of the third artillery, recently ordered to New York harbor. But one company is left in North Carolina, and that is at Fort Johnston. No other companies will be sent to North Carolina.

The public printer notified the postmaster general that the appropriation for printing postoffice blanks was exhausted.

Gen. Grant visited President Hayes to-day.

Washington, April 25.—With regard to the solicitor of the treasury the Republican says that it seems now that the announcement of the change in the solicitorship of the treasury was a little premature. Mr. Talbott, the present incumbent, will not retire until about the 1st of June. Then it is not positive who will be appointed to fill the vacancy. The name of Hon. G. Willy Wells has been mentioned in connection with the appointment, but Secretary Sherman has not yet decided in the premises. How the premature report became so generally public is not yet known, but it is a notable fact that it went the entire rounds of the press here and elsewhere.

A SPECK ON THE HORIZON.

Does Our Beloved Friend From the Western Reserve Meditate a Stab at Mexico?

Matamoras, April 25.—Considerable excitement prevails on this frontier on account of what appears to be a well founded rumor that General Ord, military commander of Texas, has directed considerable force of United States troops to Laredo, Texas, on the Rio Grande, immediately opposite Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. This movement, at a time when the frontier is remarkably quiet and taken in connection with the fact that Colonel Schaffer recently crossed with a force of United States troops into Mexico with General Ord's knowledge, and the presence of Gen. Escobedo, who is the chief military partisan of ex-President Lerdo at San Antonio, Texas, which is the headquarters of General Ord, is regarded as a menace on the part of the United States military authorities on the Rio Grande as against the government of President Diaz, which, if persisted in, is likely to lead to serious complications, if not open hostilities, between the United States and Mexico.

Several arrests have been made within the past few days of Mexican army officers on this frontier, who are known to sympathize with the movement in favor of the restoration of President Lerdo, and important documents implicating others were found in their possession.

The Bridge on Fire.

New Haven, April 25.—The Cobb bridge has burned.

Two in a Grave.

Cincinnati, April 25.—Two young girls from Indianapolis were found in their room at the hotel. They had fatally poisoned themselves. One dead and the other hopeless. No cause.

The Chowder Crowd Postpones.

Cincinnati, April 25.—The excursion of the business men through the South Atlantic states has been postponed to May 9th.

The Chico China Haters Sentenced.

San Francisco, April 25.—Four Chico incendiaries have been sentenced. One gets twenty, two ten and one five years.

Worrell's Worriment.

New York, April 25—Worrell & Co., iron founders, have failed.

An Outrage.

Chattanooga, April 24.—A daughter of Christian Peyer, five years old, who was outraged by a negro, has died from the effects. The negro escaped.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

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TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION

DAILY EDITION, by mail, one year, $10; six months, $5 50; three months, $3, payable in advance.

WEEKLY EDITION, published on Tuesdays, one year, $2 20; six months, $1 10. Payable in advance.

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COMMUNICATIONS must be accompanied by the true name and address of the writer, in order to receive attention. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

LOUISIANA'S NEW SENATOR.

Judge H. M. Spofford, who was elected United States senator on Tuesday for a full term, is a native of Connecticut, but he has long been a resident of Louisiana. Before the war he was on the supreme bench of his adopted state, and he is now chief justice of that court. He is a man of fortune and acknowledged ability. He was the first choice of the country members. He is, and always has been, a democrat. The hopes of the radical rings are utterly dashed by the election of Judge Spofford.

The Chattanooga Times says the news of the election was good news to Tennessee. Everybody comes from Tennessee or Virginia now-a-days. Judge Spofford does not exactly come from Tennessee, but the Times claims him just the same; for he married a daughter of the late Thomas J. Martin, of Giles county, and has a beautiful summer home in Pulaski, Tennessee.

THE CAPITAL.

The Butler Herald says that if a convention is called, the people of that section "are indifferent whether a convention is called or not, but if it is called, they would prefer the capital to remain in Atlanta, as they think the present state house is safe and good enough, and will last for a great many years to come. They believe if the capital is carried back to Milledgeville, the people would be taxed a large amount to build a state house, executive mansion, etc., as they have no idea the old buildings formerly used for state purposes are fit for anything now. But if our people were satisfied that the convention would do nothing but make a constitution for the people of Georgia to live under, and the generations that are to come after them, then they would without a division vote for a convention."

THE WHIPPING-POST.

Colonel Jones, of the Macon Telegraph, still advocates the establishment of a whipping-post. In an interesting letter from Cumberland Island, he states that he met a northern capitalist who has made his home in Georgia, and the latter was vociferously in favor of corporal punishment, on the ground that he couldn't control his negro laborers. Colonel Jones also remarks "that nine out of ten negroes caught stealing would prefer to submit to a thrashing and be turned loose rather than go to jail for an indefinite period." The fact that negroes would prefer a whipping to the usual ends of justice is indeed a queer argument to be used in favor of corporal punishment, but for fear the colonel will accuse us of straddling an imaginary fence, we give his statement without further comment.

If the arguments that are used in Georgia hold good in Louisiana the capital of that state ought to be removed from New Orleans to Baton Rouge. If it had been removed before he commission of the fraud that made Hayes the president, Packard would still be in power.

Mrs. Adilia Cox, of Gainesville, has written a story for the Savannah News entitled "Misguided; a Story of the Present." Its publication will be begun on the 9th of May.

It is expected that Governor Hampton's message will be sent in to the South Carolina legislature to-day.

Packard retires with thanks. Now what is Hayes going to do?

The London papers condemn the manifesto of the czar.

Sidney Lanier, the Georgia poet, is in Brunswick.

THE PEOPLE AND POLITICIANS.

—No news from Major Z. B. Hargrove.

—Hon. Arthur Gray has just returned from a month's trip to Alabama.

—Col. L. N. Trammell will be sent as a delegate to the convention from the Whitfield district, if a convention is held. If so, he will be supported for president of that body.

—A letter from a leading man of Marietta to a gentleman in Atlanta, announces a great change in Cobb county in regard to a convention. He says the county will now probably vote for a convention.

—Col. Arthur Gray, of northwest Georgia, passed through the city yesterday en route home from a trip to his farm in Russell county, Alabama.

—Mr. John H. Inman, of New York city, is in the city. He will spend a short time with his relatives here.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Election of Officers.

W. F. Slaton, P. G. D.
O. T. Rogers, G. D.
S. H. Shepard, G. V. D.
R. J. Powell, G. A. D.
C. J. Stroberg, G. Chaplain.
John Milledge, G. Guide
W. B. Kendrick, G. R.
R. H. Jones, G. T.
C. W. Davis, G. Guardian.
R. M. Mitchell, G. S.

TRUSTEES.

C. C. Burke, C. C. Andrews, and James M. Brawner.

J. M. Pace, Representative to S. lodge.

J. E. Shumate, Alternate to S. lodge.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's paper.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, April 25.

E H Mason, Mrs E W Hill, J C Fain, Ga; J M Belloh, Summerville; J O'Connell, Boston; J W Gordan, Ga; H Myers, Penn; A M Tappen, W R Doty, Ky; E W Giles, N Y; W J Brannon, Ga R R; H Quigg, W P Reed, Conyers; D A Thompson, Covington; L Stunman, Tenn. J P Lipscombe, Ohio; J Mehelson, J L Fess, W H Dempsey, H Harrington, Ga; T M Imboden, N Y; F L Freyer, J R Saussey, Mrs Smith, Miss A Smith, A J Williams, Ga; J W Reade, England; A H Grey, Catoosa co; W H Wilson, Ky; A G Henderson, A J Williams, F Jessop, Ga.

TRIPPED BY THE TARTAR.

THE ENGLISH PRESS PICKING FLAWS IN ALEXANDER'S MANIFESTO, AND SEE NOTHING BUT CONQUEST AHEAD.

England's Anti-Russian Tendencies Crystalizing into a National Sentiment.

Constantine's Army Hurrying its March upon Galatz, and the First Shot of the War Reverberated from Asia.

The Turks, After Forcing Duga Pass are now Marching upon Nicsics.

France Receives a Threatening Menace From Germany.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S SMART ALECK.

The English Press Find in the Manifesto Grave Questions for the Future—Russia Gives no Pledge Against Annexation—An Indication that England will be Compelled to Swing to the Support of the Turk.

London, April 25.—The London press unanimously condemn the Russian manifesto. Even the Daily News, which is most favorable to Rusia, says:

"We have to deal with a Russia in whose policy better or worse motives mingle. Unfortunately the action of the British government has tended to drive back nobler influences and to foster a more ignoble and self-seeking one. The solitary action of Russia will almost necessarily be action primarily for Russian interests. The best hope of the Turkish Christians is the poor one of transference from Turkish to Russian despotism."

The Times says: "Russia has hastened to stop all further negotiations, and to act as if she alone had an interest in the tranquillization of Turkey. Thus she has forfeited any right to speak in the name of Europe. Nor has she given the powers the assurances they have a right to expect. Nothing is said in the same strain as in the Lividia declarations, that Russia had no annexationist object. It would doubtless be rash to infer from this that the czar purposely leaves open the possibilities of annexation. His words at Lividia are as binding a pledge as he could have made in his manifesto, and we may presume he would, moreover, be restrained by obvious overwhelming motives of prudence. Still the omission of assurances against annexation from the manifesto is a grave error. The czar's manifesto and Prince Gortschakoff's circular are disappointing in their reticence, and betray a hasteness of action which invites severe condemnation."

The Standard considers the omission a most striking and ominous circumstance, which will cause and justify the darkest forebodings. It considers that the attempts of the manifesto to throw the responsibility of war upon Turkey are beneath notice and say: "Never was there a more unfortunate specimen of imperial logic."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"We have been tricked and duped by Tartar diplomacy, but in policy and action we shall not be so easily dealt with, for we shall now have but a single consideration the national interests. The nation waits unanimously to support whatever measure the government may judge necessary to the safeguard of those interests."

The Post says:

"The conduct of a despotic and overbearing empire will be resented by every free people. For ourselves we may safely affirm, that we shall not look on patiently while the Cossacks trample down the Turkish constitution and bar our road to the east."

GONE TO GALATZ.

The First Shot Fired in Asia—Turkish Defenses of the Danube—Prince Nicholas Inciting the Albanians.

London, April 25.—The Russians crossed the Roumanian frontier near Urgheni at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

In the house of lords the Earl of Derby stated that 17,000 Russian troops crossed the frontier last night.

The advance for crossing the Pruth is fifty thousand including cavalry.

The Turkish preparations for defending the Danube must be formidable in gunboats and iron clads. The Turkish iron clad squadron in the Bosphorus is ready to sail.

Shots have been exchanged between the Belligerents in Asia.

The Russians after crossing the Pruth took the direction of Galatz. The Russians will reach the Danube at Ismael Kilia, and Vileff.

Ragusa, April 25—Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, and staff have gone to the Albanian frontier.

FORCING DUGA PASS.

The Turks now Marching on Nicsics—Southern Russia Placed under Siege.

London, April 25.—The Turks passed Duga pass, repulsing the Montenegrins, and are now marching towards Nicsics.

Ships approaching Odessa will be boarded at Middle Fountain. The crews are put below decks, and the vessels brought up and sent back by Russian crews.

St. Petersburg, April 25.—An imperial order was promulgated to-day declaring Bessarabia the literal district of Vharson, and the provinces of Tauroda and Crimea in a state of siege.

Constantinople, April 25.—Skirmishing has begun in the out posts near Kars, on the Asiatic frontier.

VON MOLTKE'S MENACE.

Germany Inclined to Provoke Another Quarrel with France.

Paris, April 25.—The majority of the Paris papers, particularly the Republique Francaise, express the opinion that Gen. Von Moltke's declarations in the German parliament yesterday were not intended as hostile to France.

London, April 25.—A Berlin special telegram to the second edition of the Times says, Gen. Von Moltke's speech attracts as much attention as the Russian manifesto. It is assumed that Gen. Von Moltke intended to tell the French that Germany is watching their armaments; that she is acquainted with the peculiar disposition of her troops; that she cannot conceive their immense military efforts to aim at anything else save revenge at the first fitting opportunity, and warning her that Germany will not allow her to profit by oriental troubles for a possible pursuit of anti-Teutonic plans.

Scotching Malaria.

It is a factly widely and amply attested that where the powerful and pernicious drug, quinine, and other mineral poisons, administered as remedies for fever and ague and bilious remittents, fail to yield more than temporary relief to the sufferer, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters scotches those tremendous epidemics most thoroughly, and by strengthening the system and regulating its functions, protects it against malarial attacks. No resident of a locality where the above maladies prevail, or where they are likely to break out in consequence of the poisoning of the atmosphere by noxious exhalations, should fail to take practical cognizance of the above important truth and by a timely use of the Bitters avoid the ravages of maladies so disastrous to the physical constitution. There is not in existence a finer tonic, corrective and defensive cordial.

apr20—d&w1w,1st

WITHERS SPOTS HIM.

The Chattanooga Rapist Arrested in Rome.

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.

Rome, Ga., April 25, 1876.

Willis Hill, the negro that committed the rape in Chattanooga last week, was arrested here to-day by Joel Withers, sheriff of Walker county. They leave to-night for Chattanooga.

H. W. G.

CAROLINA'S HOME RULE.

The Legislature Declares the Mackey House in Contempt, but will Probably Seat the Penitents—The Governor's Message To-day.

Columbia, April 25.—In the house yesterday the proceeding were confined to calling the roll of the Wallace house as it stood when it adjourned in December with 69 members. The names of the members of the Mackey house were put on the roll.

To-day the democrats passed a preamble and resolution declaring that all members of the late Mackey house were in contempt, and referred their credentials to a joint committee of the judiciary and privileges and elections committees to pass upon their legality and title to seats.

This action was fiercely contested by the republicans, members of the Wallace house, who held that the members of the Mackey house, although they had done wrong, were entitled upon a prima facie showing to their seats.

The committee has already gone to work and will report to-morrow.

The probabilities are that the members of the Mackey house with the exception of five or six will be admitted.

In the senate, the former lieutenant governor, Gleaves, called the body to order and made a farewell address, insisting that he was legally re-elected, but that further resistance was futile.

Swails, president pro tem., took the chair, and a motion was adopted for a committee to wait on Simpson, Hampton's lieutenant governor, and to swear him in.

Simpson came forward and told the senate he had already been declared elected, and had qualified with Hampton last December, and no power on earth could make him take the oath of office again.

After some discussion the senate reconsidered the action and struck out the provision for swearing in Simpson, who then took his seat and made a brief speech, urging harmony and strict regard for the rights and privileges of all classes.

A motion was then made to swear in the three democrats from Edgefield, Laurens and Abbeville, whom the senate had previously refused to seat.

Objection was made, but Simpson ruled that on the certificates of election they were entitled to seats subject to contest, and declined to entertain any appeal from his ruling.

The three senators, with the democrat elected since the adjournment, to fill the vacancy in Barnwell, were then sworn in.

To-day the proceedings of the senate were unimportant.

The governor's message is expected to-morrow.

THE LIFE JOBBERS.

Another Shortage among the Friends of the Orphan

New York, April 25.—The Tribune says that the insurance superintendent has given notice to the New York agents of the Life Association of America, headquarters at St. Louis, not to transact new business in this state until further notice. The agency here says that this notice is because the company did not renew the agents' licenses, preferring to wait the result of the examination into its condition, which the president wrote here he was satisfied would be satisfactory to the policy holders. The Tribune, however, says it has information from a source trustworthy, although not official, that Rhodes, Massachusetts insurance superintendent, found the company deficient about $300,000 after estimating the reserve on the basis of 4½ per cent.

THE SCALPING SIOUX.

The Indian War Coming to an End.

New York, April 25.—A Red Cloud agency telegram says: Gen. Crook leaves to-morrow for Chicago, to consult Gen. Sheridan upon Indian matters, and will probably go to Washington.

Couriers continue to arrive daily from Crazy Horse, reporting his approach to this agency with all his people. He will doubtless be here within a week, when the Sioux war may be considered at an end, as there will be no hostiles in this department, and the few remaining out under Sitting Bull in the department of Dakota will find it impossible to protract hostilities.

A Chicago Amusement.

Chicago, April 25.—The grand jury of the criminal court have found indictments against B. F. Allen, late president of the Cook county national bank, for perjury and fraud. Allen was before the grand jury to-day testifying against Blennerhasset, Stephens & Co., who, it is claimed, were cognizant of all movements made by Allen's bank. His testimony was corroborated by Receiver Bailey and Mr. Cleveland.

Run Down by a Steamboat.

Cincinnati, April 24.—Late last night the steamer Fawn, just after leaving the wharf, en route to Louisville, ran into a skiff containing six men, overturning it and drowning two men, named Charles Nash and Joseph Conley, employees of the Southern railroad. The men were under the influence of liquor.

Bobbing Among the Bouys.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 25.—The bark Frank and Emily, from Rockport for Wilmington, North Carolina, is lost. Captain Cobb was picked up with the balance of the crew. Four are supposed to be lost.

The schooner Charles H. Kelly from Cardenas for Wilmington has been abandoned.

Marauding Negroes.

New York, April 25.—A Portsmouth (Va.) dispatch states that two strange negroes entered the store of James B Nichols, at Mercy Hill, N. C., murdered the clerk and robbed the store. The negroes were soon afterward arrested, and the dispatch adds it is probable that they will be lynched.

Election of Judge Spofford.

New Orleans, April 25—The legislature in joint session yesterday elected Judge Spofford United States senator. Many republicans, after patriotic speeches, voted for Spofford. The ballot stood: Spofford 140, Wiltz 1, blank 12; total 153.

Diamond Fanancieres Nabbed.

Dayton, O., April 25.—Fritz Dire and William Harrison, two principals in the recent diamond robbery at Nashville, have been arrested. Half the property was found on them.

LOUISIANA.

FREE AS THE AIR HER PEOPLE BREATHE; BRAVE AS THE NOBLEST SPARTANS WERE.

The Tax List Beats the Sword; and Honesty Puts the Father of Fraud to the Blush.

The Rogues' March for Packard, and the Ayes of Freemen for Nicholls.

The Curtain Drops Upon the Last Act of the Solemn Farce, Leaving Louisiana in the Hands of Her Own Children.

TEARFUL STEPHEN.

Last Meeting of the False Four Hundred—They Part to Meet in a Better World.

Washington, April 23.—A New Orleans special says: Shortly after 11 o'clock last evening Packard had his forces, numbering over four hundred, assembled in review in the corridor of the state house. He was escorted to their presence, where he made a short address, thanking them for their devotion, stating that the time had come to end the conflict, and bidding them adieu.

The scene is described as being a very impressive one. At its conclusion he was escorted to his carriage, when the majority of the police and guard evacuated the building.

To-day the legislature will meet for the last time at Odd Fellows hall, when it will repair to the state house, where it will adjourn sine die.

THE HOUSE TO LET.

The house was found in possession of one metropolitan this morning. The Nicholls police took unopposed possession.

BUT IT FINDS A READY TENANT.

New Orleans, April 25, 2 p. m.—The members of the legislature, in body, have just passed down St. Charles street on their way to the state house, headed by Gov. Nicholls.

CONDOLING THE CORPSE.

The Mourners Gathering Around the Martyred Stephen.

An address, adopted by a caucus of the republican members of the legislature, was presented to Packard to-day. After reviewing recent events in Louisiana, it concludes:

"During the one hundred and ten days and more that have elapsed since you took your seat as governor, no word of encouragement, recognition or support has been accorded you by the national administration. On the contrary a disposition has been clearly manifested to encourage, strengthen and maintain by all direct and indirect means the government of your opponent, already so strong in overpowering the armed force it has mustered to its support in the capital of state. Under these circumstances, whilst abating none of our belief in the rightfulness of your title, we cannot but feel that the forces which neither you nor ourselves are able to resist, render it impossible to enforce our rights at the present time. To attempt to do so would only add to blood which has already been fruitlessly shed in defense of republican principles in this state. We, therefore, are respectfully constrained to advise that for the time being you refrain from actively asserting your unquestionable rights, trusting to the future to vindicate the righteousness of your cause."

THE HERO OF A HUNDRED FRAUDS.

Packard as an Exhorter Unto Things that are Goodly.

New Orleans, April 25.—Packard closes his address to the republicans of Louisiana as follows:

"I therefore announce to you that I am compelled to abstain for the present from all active assertion of my government. I waive none of my legal rights, but yield only to superior force. I am not wholly discouraged by the fact that one by one the republican state governments of the south have been forced to succumb to force or fraud or policy. Louisiana, the first state rehabilitated after the war, is the last state whose government thus falls, and I believe it will be among the first to raise itself again to the plane of equal and honest representation. I advise that you maintain your party organization and continue to battle for the rights of citizenship and free government. We strive for these and not for man or men. It grieves me beyond expression, that the heroic effort, you have made, and the cruel sufferings you have undergone, to maintain republican principles in Louisiana, have had this bitter ending. To those who have so gallantly stood by me in the long contest we have passed through, I tender my heartfelt thanks; to all I counsel peace, patience, fortitude, and a firm trust that eventually right and justice will prevail.

S. B. Packard, Governor.

AUGUR'S ANSWER.

He Never Allowed "a Person" to File his Troops into the State-house.

Chicago, April 25.—The following was received this afternoon at the military headquarters:

"Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, April 24, 12:15 p.m.—To Col R C Drum, assistant adjutant general, Chicago, Ill.—The troops quartered at the Orleans Hotel in this city vacated it at 12 o'clock m. to-day, and proceeded to the Jackson barracks. This hotel is the only building in the immediate vicinity of the state-house that has been occupied by troops during the past year, and not once during that time have the troops occupied the state-house or any part of it.

"C. C. Augur,

"Brigadier General Commanding."

THE CALLING OF SPOFFORD.

An Almost Unanimous Election—The Radical Idol Dashed to the Ground—The New Senator's Address—He Stands by Right, Justice, and the Eternal Fitness of Things

New Orleans, April 25.—The legislature yesterday, as has already been telegraphed, elected Judge Spofford United States senator in joint session. Mr. Jonas put in nomination Judge H. M. Spofford, the choice of the democratic caucus. Senator Allain, on behalf of his constituents, said he seconded the nomination. He had been asked not to vote, but he hoped the republicans would not adopt such a suicidal policy. He trusted that the republicans would cast their vote for the nominee, so that he could go to the United States senate as the representative not of one party, but of the whole people.

Mr. Stewart, of Tensas, also advised his republican friends to support Judge Spofford.

Mr. Hahn said that he would like to vote for a republican if there was any chance of electing one, but as there was not, he cast his vote for Judge Spofford. He eulogized the ability of the honorable nominee, and referred to his brilliant record on the supreme bench.

Governor Warmoth said that the republican party was now disbanded, and there was only one party.

The vote was as follows: Spofford, 140; Wiltz, 1; Blank, 12. Total, 153; necessary to a choice, 77.

The lieutenant governor declared Judge Spofford elected senator the long term. A committee was appointed, composed of senators Robertson and Allain, Messrs. Young, Stewart and McMillen, who waited on Judge Spofford and escorted him to the speaker's stand. The senator elect made the following address:

SENATOR SPOFFORD'S ADDRESS.

"Gentlemen of the general assembly of Louisiana: Words are inadequate to express my gratitude for the confidence you repose in me. The compliment it implies is announced by the fact that you are fully aware of the critical circumstances that surround the state, and you have before you the names of so many true and able men who might perhaps have served the state better than I. It will be my endeavor to show by future acts gratitude that cannot be proved by words. When I consider the vast responsibility of this office at this time, I feel no elation, even at the great honor it confers. I feel rather like invoking the aid of a power higher than the power of man to enable me to do something, however humble, towards restoring the fallen fortunes and reviving the ancient glories of Louisiana. I tender my profound thanks especially to the republican members, who have so generously cast their votes for me. I beg to say that I shall take the concurrent resolutions adopted last week as my letter of instructions from the people of the state. These resolutions are in harmony with my own convictions of our duty in the new era that is dawning before us so brilliant with promise. The heart's desire and prayer to God of the American people is now for peace—peace between sections, peace between races, aye, peace even between parties—peace every where, and, if it be possible, peace forever more. There is a wide-spread belief that the time is come at last when those bitter partisan hates that ultimately lead to internecine war; to the subordination of reason to force; indifference to questions of right and wrong, thriftless habits, greed of plunder and reckless disregard of human life, that war leaves behind in its dreadful train, should be supplanted by noble aims. It is a growing public sentiment that magnanimity cannot longer be banished with safety from the domain of politics. If the administration of President Hayes shall grant to this land white-winged peace, industrial progress and an honest civil service—but these three—it will be crowned with the benedictions of a grateful people. To do what in us lies to promote a policy so grand, which I understand to have been announced by the public utterances of the president, I understand to be the pledge embodied in the resolutions to which I have referred, and, in taking leave of you now, be assured, gentlemen, that whatever of ability and zeal and influence I may command shall be faithfully devoted to the redemption of your pledges." [Applause.]

The joint assembly then adjourned, and many friends of Judge Spofford hastened to congratulate him.

THE SECRETS OF BIG SIX.

Woodin's Whitewashers Wading Through the Weeds of Tweedism.

New York, April 25.—The investigation of the charges against Senator Woodin connection with passage of the charter of 1870 was resumed by the senate committee. In the course of the testimony it appeared that John Kelly, comptroller, gave the information to the World which formed the basis of Tweed's confession published in that paper, and that his (Kelly's) informants were Townsend, Tweed's counsel, and Attorney General Fairchilds.

KELLY TESTIFIES.

John Kelly testified that the confession of Tweed, shown him by Townsend and the attorney general, states positively that Tweed paid $200,000 to Senator Winslow to be divided among five republican senators, one of whom was Woodin; also that he paid $20,000 to Hastings for legislative influence. It also states that Winslow told Tweed that he had so distributed the $200,000, and that Tweed holds some 300 checks paid by him to different parties to affect legislation. The information given witness by the attorney general was not given under a pledge of secrecy. The first memoranda Townsend showed witness stated positively that the check given to Hastings was with the understanding that it should be given to Senator Woodin. He could not say if the second statement mentioned this fact.

GARVEY AND THE RING OPERATIONS.

The next witness, Andrew Garvey, testified that he knew Tweed well, and was very friendly with him. The witness was largely interested in politics in 1870, and knew of a pool being made to influence legislation at Albany. He contributed $50,000 with the understanding that he would get it back. He gave the first $10,000 to A. E. King in a check, and the remaining $40,000 was paid in a check by witness to James Ingersoll. Ingersoll called on the witness, and said that Tweed was going to Albany and wanted money badly, and that $100,000 should be raised. Ingersoll said he was to pay $50,000, George S. Miller $25,000, Keyser $25,000, and Archibald Hall was to give $10,000. The money was raised and taken to Albany by Mr. Ingersoll. The witness said he got his money back.

Question—How?

The witness replied: By taking it off from the city, by gradually adding it on the bills. The pool money was given over to Tweed, and that was the last witness ever heard of it. He could not say whether others got their money back or not. He understood the money went to buy votes, and have the charter passed. The $10,000 check was given to William E. King, March 16. The witness paid the $40,000 about the middle of April. He states that he got his money back by raising his bills for work done on the new court house, and believes the other parties named got their money back in a similar manner. In conversation with Tweed he mentioned about the committee coming on to investigate something. He replied, "Oh, they don't amount to anything; we will put up for them, and you must put up also."

A BANK TELLER.

J. C. Craikshank testified that he was teller of the Broadway bank, and that Winslow opened an account there on the second day of June, 1870, and deposited $2,675. On the 14th of June he deposited $20,000 in checks. Drawn against the account were: June 2, $2,500; June 14 $10,000, and June 17, $10,000. The witness could not state what the checks were given for or the deposits made up of.

The committee adjourned to meet in Albany to-morrow.

WHAT WE SAW.

THE REPORT OF THE FIVE WISE MEN WHO WENT TO NEW ORLEANS.

Statement of the Political Situation in Louisiana as they Found It.

Nicholls in Actual Possession of the State, and Packard's Strength Invisible.

Glowing Hopes for the Future of the Long-Crushed State.

Washington, April 25.—The following is the report of the Louisiana commissioners, submitted to the President on Tuesday:

New Orleans, La., April 21.

To the President of the United States:

Sir—In accordance with you request, the undersigned have visited this city and passed the last sixteen days in ascertaining the political situation in Louisiana, and endeavoring to bring about a peaceful solution of its difficulties. In view of the declaration, in the letter of the secretary of state, that we should direct our efforts to the end of securing the recognition of

A SINGLE LEGISLATURE,

as the depository of the representative will of the people of Louisiana, leaving, if necessary, to judicial or other constitutional arbitrament within the state, the question of ultimate right, and in view of your determination to withdraw the troops of the United States to their barracks as soon as it could be done without endangering the peace, we addressed ourselves to the task of securing a common legislature of undisputed authority, competent to compose the existing political contentions and preserve the peace without any aid from the national government.

To this end we endeavored to assuage the

BITTERNESS AND ANIMOSITY

we found existing on both sides so as to secure a public opinion less unfavorable to such concessions as were indispensable to our success.

In obtaining such a legislature, and such a general acquiescence in its authority as would insure social order, we have had full conferences with the gentlemen who claim the gubernatorial office, and with many other members of their respective governments in their executive, judicial and legislative departments. We have also

CONVERSED VERY FREELY

with large delegations of men of business, with many of the district judges, and with hundreds of prominent citizens of all parties and races, representing not only this city, but almost every parish in the state. We have also received many printed and written statements of facts and legal arguments and every person with whom we came in contact has shown an earnest desire to give us all possible information bearing upon the political divisions in this state.

THE ACTUAL CONDITION

of affairs on our arrival in this city may be briefly stated as follows:

THE PACKARD SIDE.

Governor Packard—we shall speak of both gentlemen by the title they claim—was at the state house with his legislature and friends and an armed police force. As there was no quorum in the senate upon his own theory of the law, his legislature was necessarily inactive. The supreme court which his recognized his authority had not attempted to transact any business since it was dispossessed of its court room and the custody of its records on the 9th day of January, 1877. He had no organized militia, alleging that his deficiency in that respect was owing to his obedience to the orders of President Grant to take no steps to change the relations of himself and Governor Nicholls. His main reliance was upon the alleged legal title, claiming that it was the constitutional duty of the president to recognize and afford him such military assistance as might be necessary to enable him to assert his authority as governor.

ONE-ARMED FRANK'S STAND-POINT.

Governor Nicholls was occupying the Odd Fellows hall as a state house. His legislature met there, and was actively engaged in the business of legislation. All the departments of the city government of the city of New Orleans recognized his authority. The supreme court nominated by him and confirmed by his senate, was holding daily sessions and had heard about two hundred cases. The time for the collection of taxes had not arrived, but a considerable sum of taxes had been voluntarily paid into his treasury, out of which he was defraying the ordinary expenses of a state government.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Nicholls legislature had a quorum in the senate upon either the Nicholls or Packard theory of the law; a quorum in the house on the Nicholls, but not on the Packard theory. The Packard legislature had a quorum in the house on its own theory of the law, but, as already stated, not in the senate, and was thus disabled from any legislation that could be valid even in the judgment of its own party.

The commission found it to be very difficult to ascertain the precise extent to which the respective governments were acknowledged in the various parishes outside of New Orleans, but it is safe to say that the changes which had taken place in parishes after the organization of the governments on the 8th of January, 1877, were in favor of the Nicholls government.

THE STATUS OF THE COURTS.

The claims to legality of the supreme court, composed of Chief Justice Manning and associates, who were nominated by Gov. Nicholls, and confirmed by his senate, rested upon the same basis as the title of Gov. Nicholls and his senate. The claim to legality of the supreme court composed of Chief Justice Ludeling and his associates, rests either upon their right to hold over in case the Nicholls court is illegal, or upon the legality of the Kellogg-Packard senate, which confirmed the judges upon the nomination of Gov. Kellogg, and while it had a returning board quorum.

THE ORIGINAL ELECTION.

The constitution of the state of Louisiana requires that the returns of an election for members of the general assembly shall be made to the secretary of state. It also provides that the qualified electors shall vote for governor and lieutenant governor at the time and place of voting for representatives. The returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officers to the secretary of state, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives on the second day of the general assembly then to be holden. The members of the general assembly shall meet in the house of representatives and examine and count the votes. It will be observed that this provision of the constitution requires that the returns for governor and lieutenant governor to be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning offices to the secretary of state, and the same provision is made in substance as to members of the general assemby, but in 1870 the legislature passed an act, amended in 1872, which created a body called

A RETURNING BOARD,

consisting of five members, to be appointed by the senate, and to be the returning officers for all elections in the states. The act provides that the commissioners of election at each poll or voting place shall count the votes, making a list of the names of all persons voted for, and the offices for which the votes were given, the number of votes received by each, the number of ballots contained in the box and the number rejected, and the reasons therefor, and to make duplicates of such lists, and send one to the supervisor of registration of the parish, and one to the clerk of the district court, and in the parish of Orleans to the secretary of state. The law further requires the supervisor of registration to consolidate the returns received for the different polling places and forward them, with the originals, to this returning board. The act further provides that if there shall be any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences at any place within said parish, at or near any poll or voting place, or place of registration, or revision of registration, which riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery and corrupt influences, shall prevent, or tend to prevent, a fair, free

PEACEABLE AND FULL VOTE

of all the qualified electors, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to make a statement of such facts and forward the same to the supervisor of registration, with his returns of elections, and the supervisor of registration shall forward the same to the returning board. The returning board is required to investigate the statements of intimidation, and to exclude from the returns which it makes to the secretary of state the returns received by it from those polls or voting places where a fair election has been prevented by the causes above named. The same law further declares it shall be the duty of the secretary of state to transmit to the clerk of the house of representatives and to the secretary of the senate of the last general assembly a list of the names of such persons, as according to the returns, shall have been elected to either branch of the general assembly, and it shall be the duty of the clerk and secretary to place the names of representatives and senators elected so furnished upon the roll of the house and of the senate respectively, and those representatives and senators of whose names are so placed by the clerk and secretary respectively, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, none other shall be competent to organize the house of representatives or senate.

THE RIVAL CLAIMS.

It is claimed by counsel for the Nicholls government that this act, so far as it interposes the returning board exercising these powers of exclusion between the parish supervisor of registration with his consolidated returns, and the secretary of state is, when applied to the election of members of the general assembly, of governor and of lieutenant governor, a plain violation of those provisions of the constitution of Louisiana, which say the returns of all elections for members of the general assembly shall be made to the secretary of state, and in reference to governor and lieutenant governor, the returns of every election shall be sealed and transmitted by the proper returning officers to the secretary of state, "who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives."

On the other hand, it is insisted by the counsel for the Packard government that the legislature has the power to create this returning board, and give it the authority with which the act clothes it. It is also claimed by them that the constitutionality of the act has been settled by the supreme court of the state, but the Nicholls party denied that the question was decided by the supreme court in a manner that could be considered authoritative, and that is not claimed by the counsel for the Nicholls government that the legislature could not create a returning board and clothe it with these powers in regard to the appointment of

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

since the provisions of the state constitution, on which they rely, relate only to the election of the members of the legislature, of governor and lieutenant governor. We quote the following sentence from one of their printed arguments: "Indeed, as to presidential electors, the mode of their appointment is by the constitution of the United States, left to the discretion of the legislature of the state." Before the general assembly of Louisiana might create any tribunal whatever, and confide to it the appointment of electors for the president and vice president, consequently it may properly authorize such a tribunal, in the case of the election of presidential electors by the people, to count the votes, and decide and declare who were entitled to seats in the college."

As matters stood on our arrival here, the legal title of the respective claimants to the office of governor, depended upon the question we have stated. There was no judicial tribunal acknowledged to be authoritative by both parties, by which it could be solved. For the reasons already given, the only hope of a practical solution was by a union of so many members of the rival legislatures as would make a legislature with a constitutional quorum in both houses, of members whose title to their seats is valid in either view of the law with

A LEGISLATURE OF UNDISPUTED AUTHORITY.

The settlement of other questions could, as stated in the letter of instructions to the commission from the secretary of state, be gradually worked out by extraneous authority, which the legislative power, when undisputed is quite competent in compromising conflicts in the co-ordinate branches of the government. Within the last three days

THIS FIRST GREAT STEP

in restoring peace to the state has been accomplished in consequence of a withdrawal of members from the Packard to the Nicholls legislature. The latter body has now eighty-seven returning board members in the house, and thirty-two returning board members in the senate. Sixty-one members constitute a quorum in the house and nineteen in the senate.

IN CONCLUSION.

It is proper that we should say, in conclusion, that it was in view of the foregoing facts, especially the consolidation of the two legislatures and our knowledge of the condition of Louisiana derived from personal contact with the people, that we were induced to suggest in our telegram of the 20th inst., that the immediate announcement of the time when the troops would be withdrawn to their barracks, would be better for the peace of Louisiana, than to postpone such announcement to some distant day. The commissioners holding various shades of political belief, can not well concur in any sketch of the past or probable future of Louisiana. We have forborne in this report to express any opinion upon the legal question arising upon the foregoing statement of facts, because our letter of instructions seemed to call for a statement of facts rather than an expression of opinion by the commissioners. We all, however, indulge in confident

HOPES OF BETTER DAYS

for all races in Louisiana. Among the reasons for these hopes are the resolutions of Governor Nicholls herewith submitted, and which have already been given to the public.

With an earnest hope that the adjustment which has been made of the political controversies of Louisiana will be of lasting benefit to that state and will be approved by the patriotic people of all sections, we have the honor to be your obedient servants,

Chas. B. Lawrence,
Jos. R. Hawley,
John M. Harlan,
J. C. Brown,
Wayne MacVeigh.

WASHINGTON.

THE CALL BEING PREPARED FOR AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS ON 4TH OF JUNE.

A Breeze of Interest Over the Treasury Solicitorship.

An Antiquarian Visitor to the White House.

SUMMONING THE SQUIRES.

The Proclamation under Preparation—An Ancient Maiden Gives the White House a Call of Ceremony.

Washington, April 25.—The proclamation convening the extra session of congress is now being prepared, and will probably be issued to-morrow.

The board of trustees of Howard university has elected Rev. W. W. Patton, of Chicago, president.

Among the callers at the White House this morning was Mrs. Sarah Davis, who has shaken hands with every president from Washington down.

IN THE CORRIDORS.

The Treasury Solicitorship—The Extra Session—Movements of the Army.

Washington, April 25.—At the cabinet meeting yesterday, which was of short duration, no reference was made to the proposed extra session of congress. It is not probable that the day originally designated, June 4, will be changed. It is supposed the proclamation will be issued before the end of this week.

There was some excitement in the treasury department to-day, owing to a rumor of the proposed appointment of a new commissioner of internal revenue and other important changes. The secretary's office pronounced the rumor false.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Orders have been issued to remove one company of the second artillery from Morgantown, N. C., and another company of the same regiment from Raleigh to Washington, D. C, to take the place of the two companies of the third artillery, recently ordered to New York harbor. But one company is left in North Carolina, and that is at Fort Johnston. No other companies will be sent to North Carolina.

The public printer notified the postmaster general that the appropriation for printing postoffice blanks was exhausted.

Gen. Grant visited President Hayes to-day.

Washington, April 25.—With regard to the solicitor of the treasury the Republican says that it seems now that the announcement of the change in the solicitorship of the treasury was a little premature. Mr. Talbott, the present incumbent, will not retire until about the 1st of June. Then it is not positive who will be appointed to fill the vacancy. The name of Hon. G. Willy Wells has been mentioned in connection with the appointment, but Secretary Sherman has not yet decided in the premises. How the premature report became so generally public is not yet known, but it is a notable fact that it went the entire rounds of the press here and elsewhere.

A SPECK ON THE HORIZON.

Does Our Beloved Friend From the Western Reserve Meditate a Stab at Mexico?

Matamoras, April 25.—Considerable excitement prevails on this frontier on account of what appears to be a well founded rumor that General Ord, military commander of Texas, has directed considerable force of United States troops to Laredo, Texas, on the Rio Grande, immediately opposite Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. This movement, at a time when the frontier is remarkably quiet and taken in connection with the fact that Colonel Schaffer recently crossed with a force of United States troops into Mexico with General Ord's knowledge, and the presence of Gen. Escobedo, who is the chief military partisan of ex-President Lerdo at San Antonio, Texas, which is the headquarters of General Ord, is regarded as a menace on the part of the United States military authorities on the Rio Grande as against the government of President Diaz, which, if persisted in, is likely to lead to serious complications, if not open hostilities, between the United States and Mexico.

Several arrests have been made within the past few days of Mexican army officers on this frontier, who are known to sympathize with the movement in favor of the restoration of President Lerdo, and important documents implicating others were found in their possession.

The Bridge on Fire.

New Haven, April 25.—The Cobb bridge has burned.

Two in a Grave.

Cincinnati, April 25.—Two young girls from Indianapolis were found in their room at the hotel. They had fatally poisoned themselves. One dead and the other hopeless. No cause.

The Chowder Crowd Postpones.

Cincinnati, April 25.—The excursion of the business men through the South Atlantic states has been postponed to May 9th.

The Chico China Haters Sentenced.

San Francisco, April 25.—Four Chico incendiaries have been sentenced. One gets twenty, two ten and one five years.

Worrell's Worriment.

New York, April 25—Worrell & Co., iron founders, have failed.

An Outrage.

Chattanooga, April 24.—A daughter of Christian Peyer, five years old, who was outraged by a negro, has died from the effects. The negro escaped.

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

MEETINGS.

ATTENTION, FULTON BLUES!—Appear at your Armory in full uniform to-day Thursday at 1½ o'clock, sharp. By order of T. J. Tabner, Captain Commanding. J. J. Haverty, Secretary. apr26...d1t

THE Procession of Memorial Day will form in front of the residence of Dr. Jno. M. Johnson, on Marietta street, at 3½ o'clock, p. m., Thursday, April 26th, 1877. The members of the Ladies' Memorial Association will meet at Dr. Johnson's at 3 o'clock p. m., and are requested to wear the usual badges of black and white ribbons. Mrs. Jno. M. Johnson, President. Mrs. J. H. Glover, Secretary. 461 apr25...d2t

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANTS and Traders should bear in mind the auction sale of Boots and Shoes, in original packages, at their auction room on Friday 27th inst., 10:30 o'clock. Joyner & Ellis. 465 apr26 d1t

CROCKERY, Glassware, Bar Goods, etc., will be sold at Auction this morning in front of the Grant Building on Marietta street. One fine Cooking Stove will also be sold. J. H. Law, Agent. apr26..d1t

BY JOYNER & ELLIS—Boots and Shoes in original packages, at auction—On Friday, 27th inst., 10:30 o'clock, we will sell, without reserve, at our auction room, 10 cases assorted Boots and Shoes in packages to suit the Trade. Merchants and traders will do well to be prompt. apr24 d4t

WANTED.

WANTED—A situation by a lady of experience as housekeeper in a private family or in a hotel. Address S. W., Atlanta Postoffice. 466 apr26 d3t

WANTED—A white girl to nurse a two year old child. Must be well recommended. Apply at 124 Peachtree street. 415 apr24 d3t

WANTED—A young man, recently graduated at the Poughkeepsie Business College desires employment. Will work at low rates. Apply at Walker & Boyd's office in James' Bank. 318 apr21..d1w

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—For a comfortable 3 or 4 room house and ground, two first-class Mules and Drays and one first-class Piano (almost new). Address G., P. O. Box 639, Atlanta, Georgia. 248 apr17...dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—273 Luckie street—Six rooms and kitchen; servants' and cow houses. Good water. Garden partly made. Convenient to street cars. Enquire at 35 Luckie street. 000 apr26..d1t

TO RENT—THE PONCE DeLEON HOTEL. Turner Goldsmith. 442 apr25...d5t

FOR RENT—A dwelling house, No. 128 South Pryor street. Apply to D. F. & W. R. Hammond, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. apr24 dtf

FOR RENT—A large store, 23 by 100 feet, with basement same size, on corner Broad and Alabama streets, opposite the Constitution office. This is well suited for office or any kind of business. Rent low. A. Murphy. 417 apr24 dtf

FOR RENT—That elegant Store House and Basement corner Line and Pryor streets. Apply to J. W. English. 315 apr21..dtf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Three good Milch Cows with Calves, at A. D. Fuller's Wagon Yard, No. 224 Peters street. 462 apr25 d1t

FOR SALE—100,000 Brick, cheap. Apply to Geo. W. Harrison, 27 Broad street. 464 apr26 d4t

FOR SALE—at less than half price—A number 7 "Excelsior" Cooking Stove, nearly new. Apply at Constitution office. apr25 d3t

ONE DOW'S Soda Apparatus, Generator and two Copper Fountains for sale cheap. Daniel & Marsh. 000 apr22...dtf

FOR SALE—The Machinery and Fixtures formerly run by Middleton & Bro. This entire outfit for a first-class Machine Shop can be bought at a bargain. For particulars enquire at Water Works office, No. 23 Kimball House. 282 apr10..dtf&stmay

LOST AND FOUND.

FIVE DOLLARS—Reward for the return of a pair of Gold Specs, lost at Stone Mountain picnic on Saturday. Geo. W. Price. 414 apr24 d3t

LOST MONEY—All who do not send their Job Printing and Book Binding to The Constitution may lose money. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Printing and Binding. apr15 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN PEEL—Has just received a fine lot of fresh Clams. All who wish to have a fine bowl of Clam Soup call and see John Peel, No. 10 Broad street to-day at 10 o'clock. apr24 dtf

MINERAL WATER by the case and on draught, direct from Saratoga Springs, at Daniel & Marsh's. 000 apr22...dtf

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1877

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

An ardent conventionist in the lower part of the state is making capital for the opposition by arguing that the constitution ought to be revised if only for the reason that the instrument was framed in Atlanta. This argument, we are fain to believe, cannot be relied on to aid the cause of those who desire a convention for the purpose of subserving practical ends, and for the purpose of providing the people of Georgia with an organic law suited to their genius and their necessities. There has been nothing more distressing in Georgia politics for many years than the fatal facility with which the professed friends of the movement manage to array and organize opposition where none existed before. We say "professed" friends because we cannot conceive how sane men, who are really in favor of accomplishing a given result, can proceed upon a line which they know will defeat their purposes. We are in favor of a convention, but because we choose to confine our advocacy to the logic of circumstances, we are accused of attempting to ride two horses, and one dignified and consistent contemporary courteously calls us "straddlers"—a rather mild and ingenious method of confessing to his readers that he has been seriously sat down upon. These things not only amuse us, but they give us an opportunity at odd moments, when we have nothing better to occupy our attention, to seize some one of the little fellows by the nape of his literary neck and give him a shaking which is none the less severe because it is thoroughly good humored.

Every day and each development makes the fact more and more apparent that the position which THE CONSTITUTION assumed at the outset is the correct one, and if our advice, freely and frequently given, had been followed the opposition to a convention would have been but insignificant. That advice embodied a policy that would have made the movement a success. We urged upon the press the danger of engaging in a useless discussion as to the minor issues likely to come before the delegates, but to insist, in a general way, but strongly and enthusiastically, on the *necessity* of calling a convention. Our advice was not followed. Colonel Thompson's young man, taking advantage of the temporary absence of the veteran and sagacious editor of the Savannah News, seized caution by her auricular organs and proceeded to wear her to a frazzle against the floor of the editorial sanctum, making such an outcry the while that John Immen's mocking-bird, just across Whitaker street, put a blue-glass stopper in his spring whistle, and Immen himself, dropping his CONSTITUTION, glanced out to see whether he had been attacked by a band of serenaders or whether the observatory on the News building had fallen in. Then the trouble began. The echo was taken up and reproduced in a thousand shapes, until those who had been mildly opposed to a convention became impressed with the idea that the entire affair was simply a scheme to innoculate them with the nightmare or some other horrible disease. The discussion has taken an exceedingly wide and probably a fatal range. One man wants a convention for the purpose of removing the capital; another wants the whipping-post established; another wants the homestead clause removed entirely or reduced, another wants the old bail law re-established; and so on and so forth to the end of the chapter. The result is that in every part of the state we hear of the development of opposition to a convention, and in some sections the question is made the motive of a hotly contested campaign. In Griffin only the other day the meeting which was called for the purpose of nominating delegates to the convention, adjourned in confusion, if not in a row, a result that may be traced to the ill-timed discussion than has been going on in the newspapers. There is only one reason why a convention should be called, and that is because it is necessary, and if the efforts of the friends of a convention had been confined to the reiteration of this argument, and had left the issues to the wise men who, it is to be hoped, will be voted for as delegates, the people would almost unanimously have cast their ballots in favor of a convention. As matters stand, it is quite doubtful whether the vote will be at all unanimous.

A SOLID NORTH.

The disappearance of the Packard government has been discounted by the "organs" generally. There are a few papers that stand up for the repudiated carpet-baggers, but they are very few and very far between. There is nothing angelic about them, however. They are simply the exceptions. It is the fashing in the time-serving party to denounce the bridge that carried them over for another four years. For example, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "Neither the Packard nor the Chamberlain government possessed enough strength of its own to organize a well-developed ward meeting." And yet the Globe-Democrat was at least eight years in discovering the fact, and the truth came to the surface only after defeat at the polls—not in the returning boards. It goes on to pronounce the late governments "a very bad part of the party." It admits that the party has practically ceased to exist in the south—that the democracy "holds undisputed sway over nearly half the country and over nearly half of the political power of the country." The remainder of its labored argument is an attempt to convince itself and possibly a few of its greenest readers that this party cannot gain "the small balance of power which is needed to give it supremacy." The Globe-Democrat insists in a word on a solid north. It does not hesitate to advocate the grossest sectionalism. It claims to be more than glad that "the unpleasant excrescences which were dignified with the name of governments at the south, have disappeared;" for it believes that it makes possible and probable a solid north. It frantically demands a solid north—the new order—the salvation of the country—the balm in Gilead. So we go.

And yet Secretary Thompson has the assurance to ask the south to kindly split itself into two nearly equal parts!

OUR DEAD.

Time works vast and wonderful changes. The inspirations of patriotism are crystallized into custom, regret burns incense at the grave of heroism, sentiment becomes usage, and the events of yesterday are made the memorials of to-morrow. Neither time nor death are so destructive as the poets would have us believe. They may wound Affection, they may stab Love, or they may twine the wreath of consolation around the pale, serene brow of Sorrow, but Memory erects her monuments to the past and sweeps the mold from her her grave-stones. The memorials of martyrdom are indestructible. The records of patriotism are imperishable.

To-day the women of the south, moved by their sweet sympathy for the cause that has been lost and impelled by their regret for those who, by flood or field—in the roar of battle, or in the fever-smitten hospital—offered up their lives, unhappily, as a sacrifice, will meet together for the purpose of symbolizing that sympathy and that regret by scattering upon the graves of the dead heroes a votive offering of flowers—a tribute to the past at once emphatic and pathetic. This custom, inspired by sentiment, has come to be a solemn and yet a pleasing duty.

The ardor of belief—the devotion of a people—the love of country—the spirit of patriotism—the results of heroism—have never, in the history of the world, had a higher, a nobler expression than in the dauntless courage of those who fell while fighting for the lost cause; and there cannot be devised a more appropriate and impressive method of emphasizing an appreciation of all that is worthy of remembrance or regret than the memorial services which occur to-day. There is no nobler impulse than that which moves a people to give free and formal expression to their reverence for heroism. When Beauty drops a tear upon the tomb of Valor, the tomb becomes a shrine, and there is nothing more exalting and purifying than the sentiment which inspires woman to make yearly pilgrimages to the graves of those who fell in defense of a cause they believed to be just.

We might enlarge upon the thoughts suggested by the day, but these, we feel sure will be amplified and dwelt upon by Mr. Howard Van Epps, who will deliver the memorial address to-day, and who is noted for the fervor and freshness of his oratory.

TURKEY'S ENEMIES.

The Russian bear is pushing southward; the Pruth has been crossed and the Danube soon will be. The suddenness and secrecy of the forward movement were a surprise to the Turks who needed a full month in which to mass their troops on the Danube and to put their flotilla on that river in condition. An early passage of the Danube by the Russians and the occupation of Bulgaria may therefore be expected, thus pushing the forces of the sultan back to the Balkan mountains. We are free to confess, in spite of all natural sympathies for the under dog, that an early occupation of Bulgaria and Roumania by the Russian army is a thing to be desired. These states are peopled by Christians, who would otherwise be subjected to innumerable outrages at the hands of the savage and fanatical followers of the prophet.

While the formidable and well-nigh irresistible arms of the czar are pushing down from the north, lesser enemies are attacking the Sick Man of Europe in flank and rear. His empire is falling to pieces from inherent weakness. Let us consider these minor enemies of the porte, for they will play no unimportant part in this contest.

First, the princedom of Montenegro. It is a small mountainous state, but its people are warlike and strongly pro-Russian. Most of its mountains are from 5,000 to 8,000 feet high, and the Turks have never been able to dislodge this brave people and bring them into subjection, although several expeditions have been sent against them within the last two hundred years. The little principality has been in arms against Turkey since 1861, and the hardy mountaineers will do their best in aid of Russia. In case of victory Montenegro's modest bounds would doubtless be considerably enlarged.

Just south of Montenegro, and along the Adriatic sea, is the province of Albania, which extends from Montenegro to the northern line of Greece. The upper end of Albania—that is, the end that adjoins Montenegro—is inhabited by the Miridites, who are of Greek extraction, but are Catholics—a brave, hardy and warlike people. The Miridites have always before sided with the Mohammedans, and they made themselves famous in the Greek rebellion by practicing the vilest atrocities on the hapless Hellenes who chanced to fall into their power. It was in a midnight fight between the Miriditos and the Greeks that Marco Bozzaris lost his life. The cause of their present sudden rebellion against the sultan was the ill treatment of some of their head men by a haughty Turkish pasha, who called them "dogs of infidels," and ordered them out of his camp, thus insulting them far more grievously than if he had had them bastinadoed.

Greece, little weak, penniless Greece cherishes a pan-Hellenic idea. She wants Epirus, Thessaly and the island of Crete, all of which are Grecian in sentiment, religion and customs. King George is secretly at work to keep the people in the provinces he covets in revolt against the sultan. He will be apt to succeed, for the prejudices of race and religion are on his side.

Nor is this all. Persia, Mahommedan Persia, is in arms against Turkey. The czar has the Shah under his thumb. Persia adjoins Asiatic Turkey, and is no inconsiderable military power. The Shah wants the towns on the Euphrates.

With the Russians and the Sclavs in front, the Persians on one flank, the Montenegrins and Miriditos on the other, and the Greeks in the rear, the sultan certainly has plenty of business on hand—more beyond a doubt than he can manage successfully. He can not withstand the czar, and keep a strong army in Asia Minor to hold the Persians in check, another in Crete, not to mention several others in his disloyal western and northern provinces. For the central government is absolutely encircled by a cordon of revolting provinces. Beginning with Roumania and Bulgaria on the Black Sea, next come Servia, Bosnia and Herzegovina—all Christian states, stretching from sea to sea across the northern part of the country. Montenegro, the Miriditos and the Hellenic provinces carry the sweep of disaffected provinces around to Greece on the south. This reduces the "loyal" part of Turkey in Europe to the comparatively small section south of the Balkan mountains.

Russia aided by Persia and perhaps by Greece and the revolting provinces of Turkey will fight it out, and unfortunate Turkey will be left to bear the brunt of battle alone. England is no longer afraid of Russian supremacy in the east. France is giving all her attention to recuperation. Austria will be restrained by Germany. Italy is only a looker-on. No other great power will participate in the struggle—at least not until the Russians lay seige to Constantinople.

Turkey in Europe is doomed to disappear from the map, and the world would not be the worse for it. The Turkish problem should be finally and forever solved.

GENERAL CROOK is in a fair way to overcome the Sioux, the Indian ring and Gen. Terry. Crazy Horse will doubtless bring in all the Sioux warriors except a small party of braves under Sitting Bull, who are probably by this time beyond the British line. Crook's victory over the triple alliance places him at the head of our Indian fighters.

THE ultra republicans of Ohio are reported in a sadly demoralized condition. "A warm personal friend" of the president brings to Washington the intelligence that the democrats will carry the state next October by from ten thousand to twenty thousand majority. This is inexpressly sad—to Hayes.

THE county papers of Texas are complaining that their sections are overrun with fleas and lawyers; and they are trying to determine which do the jumping and which the over-running.

FACT AND COMMENT.

GEORGIA is sending pine to Holland. Some of this pine is knotty, but it's nice.—N. Y. Herald.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, is a great fiddler—one of the best amateurs of Vienna.

HISTORY says "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell," and we may add Johnson his Thad. Stevens and Hayes his Blaine.

TWEED, who used to be known as Boss Tweed, Bill Tweed and Big Six is now raised to the dignity of William, the confessor.

LONDON journals joyfully chronicle the fact that during the last week in March the sun shone on the metropolis between twenty-six and twenty-seven hours.

A PERMANENT structure is to be erected for the Paris exhibition of 1878 at a cost of $7,500,000, and considerable progress has already been made upon the building.

THE man who turned around to take one long backward look at a pretty girl the other day, was brought up very suddenly when he bumped his nose against his indignant wife.

IT is a good time to buy yacht in New York now. Sixty-one, formerly valued at half-million dollars, are offered for sale. Cause, cramp in the purses of the owners.

BEECHER gets $900 every time he lectures on "Hard Times," and the night before he lectures in a New England village the pawnbroker does not close up at all.

COLONEL GILDERSLEEVE is going to publish a book on "How to Shoot." Then if some gifted treasury girl will only write a supplement on "Who to shoot," the world will be satisfied.—Burlington Hawkeye.

IT is said that Simon Cameron is going to Europe, and every woman with a wart under her ear is bumping around to find out on what boat. The little widow says her "dream of love is over."

DUKE GEORGE, of Saxe-Meiningen, who is to be married to the eldest daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany, is the sovereign of 194,494 people. The revenue of the Duchy is $1,055,910, and its expenditure is $498,410.

ALL the New York morning papers, except the Herald, Times and Sun, are said to be hard pressed to meet their running expenses. The extremity of the World is reported to be particularly severe.

MR. C. F. ADAMS' letter to Mr. Tilden makes the republicans of Boston writhe, and is another proof how much a man whose time is valuable can condense into a short epistle.—Boston Letter in Springfield Republican.

A FARMER in the pine lands near Hammond, about 69 miles from New Orleans, on the Jackson railroad, last year made four hundred gallons of cane syrup on one acre, and sold it for $300.

THE increase of fraudulent failures induces the New England shoe and leather association to open a "bureau of debts and debtors." By this means it is hoped that honest tradesmen will be protected.

THE New York Tribune hopes "that the bayonet steps out of politics for good." We have a lingering recollection that it was the Tribune party which marched the bayonet into politics on the double quick and "fired the northern heart" with "bloody shirt" outrages.

THE good and expressive American verb "to lynch" has been Frenchified, and one of our French exchanges, telling about the lynching of the Bender family in Kansas, heads its paragraph with the words "Une Famille Lynchee."

BURNING gas in this country is dearest in Ashland, Pa., where $10 per thousand feet is charged, and the lowest price is 50 cents in Detroit, where there is a contest between rival companies. Boston's rate is $2.25, and Philadelphia's $2.30. The average in London is less than $1, and in Paris $1.50.

THE debt resting upon the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church (Dr. Hall's), at Fifty-fifth street, amounting to $175,000, has been fully paid within the past month. Robert L. and A. Stuart gave $25,000, and Robert Bonner and Wm. Sloane each $25,000 toward it.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT will lease both of his cottages at Long Branch this season. The one on the right of the ocean will be occupied by the Seligmans, the government bankers. The one he occupied for the last six seasons has been taken by Harry McAuliff, of Brooklyn heights.

THE Binghamton Republican says that old lady, just before her death, in that city took off and gave to her daughter a pair of earrings that she had worn 80 years without removing them, her father having given them to her when she was 6 years of age.

THE managers of the burned hotel at St. Louis have everlastingly distinguished themselves by attempting to collect from the guests for the night of the fire. That was a kind of accommodation which, although not furnished at every hotel, people are not anxious to pay for.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN is reputed to be a man of ability. He has become a partner in a New York law office. Mr. Packard is reputed to be a man of ability. He has no partners now in Louisiana. Would it not be well for Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Packard to unite their troubles and their talents on a solitary shingle?—Chicago Times.

WHAT a sad spectacle it must be to the stalwart republican to see Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, with his eighty thousand shotgun majority, actually preaching to the well-dressed throngs of colored people at one of their churches, as he did at Atlanta last Sunday evening. The heart of Hayes ought to stanch its bleeding now.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE black horse George, ridden by Gen Jubal A Early in the beginning of the war, died last week in Franklin county. George was severely wounded at the battle near Williamsburg, where he lost an eye. He was also wounded in the legs at Cedar Run, and afterwards at the battle of Sharpsburg was wounded in the shoulder, which disabled him for military service. He was about 25 years of age.

SECRETARY Thompson has been interviewed and he talks of public affairs like one who had come over with William the Conqueror or with Noah the Arkalogist, about reviving the whig party—the party he was raised and fought his battles in. Of course there is no possibility of such revival. It is least possible in the south, where the old whigs are among the most decided democrats of to-day.—Nashville American.

PIUS IX sleeps in one of the smallest of the 11,000 rooms at his command. A narrow, humble bed, without curtains or [illegible]—something similar to those used in [illegible] for school boys—a sofa, two or [illegible] chairs and a writing table, are all the articles of furniture; few and simple enough for a Capuchin. There is not even a rug by the bedside to cover the floor of red tiles, not in the best repair. Winter and summer alike, the pope gets up soon after five o'clock.

AS EX-PRESIDENT, General Grant is said to be an exceedingly difficult person to "interview." When a reporter takes out his paper and pencil, the general shuts his lips and begins to occupy himself with his correspondence. But when the reporter's implements disappear, and he takes off his business expression, the man of war begins to talk, apparently without suspecting that the man of journalism has a memory and an imagination.

THE Washington Capital, in describing the guests at the late state dinner, given at the white house to the Russian grand dukes, thus sketches the excellent wife and mother, Mrs. Key: "Judge Key was duly admired till his youthful-looking wife was observed. She moved with easy grace in a dark Paris green silk, enlivened by the ceil-blue sashes and flounces which showed it to be one of the marvelous Worth's artistic creations. Buttoned on the back with small blue buttons, the long basque terminated in square ends of new design. The garniture was carried over the right shoulder and down the left side of the tablier, where it was confined with large bows. Laces at the throat completed the stylish toilet, with flowers in her dark, pendant braids."

THUS writes to his Times a Chicagoan who went along down to New Orleans with the commission to see that quadroon ball: "I have never seen more symmetry of form or comeliness of feature gathered into one small space. It would have been impossible to tell nine tenths of the women present there from pure white. Many of them were almost perfect blondes with not enough fullness of eyes and 'kinkiness' of the hair to carry a suspicion of color. A few were quite dark, but had perfect features, and their locks black as the wing of a raven, entwined with flowers of the sunny south, and crowning their stately heads like coronets of sparkling jet. Some of the braids got loose in waltzing and tumbled down their backs in graceful profusion. And then their eyes! They shone like the stars of a southern night, blazing with beauty and champagne. 'Isis and Osiris guard me,' but I never saw such eyes! I remembered Marc Antony and his 'glorious sorceress of the Nile.' Here I could see the justification of his follies and the enchanting explanation of his flight from Actium."

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TWEED'S "TAKERS".

A STORY OF SURPRISE AND ENTERPRISE.

Newspaper Men on the Witness Stand—The Mysteries of Modern Telegraphy—How "Specials" are Manufactured in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Tweed confession, as recently published, contained the following: "The person whose influence was most valuable Tweed considered to be Senator William B. Woodin, of Auburn. He therefore approached that gentleman through State Senator Winslow, and after several interviews with Winslow, transferred to him in person $200,000, with the understanding that it was to be used in securing the passage of the charter." Before the senate investigating committee yesterday ex-Senator Winslow stated that the statement was false in every particular, and there was not one word of truth in it. He never received any such money for any such purpose, and never distributed a cent to Senator Woodin or any other senator in his life.

THE WORLD'S STORY.

William Henry Hurlbut said that he was editor-in-chief of that paper. He identified the extract from that paper alleged to be the substance of Tweed's confession. He said he caused it to be published, but did not know it to be true. It came from Albany. The dispatch was sent by the World's correspondents there, Hiram Calkins and Mr. Shanks. Nothing of the article was sent by the attorney general. No person urged him to publish this report, but it was done with the object of having the earliest and best information. It was a matter of public rumor that Tweed was about making a confession, telling all he knew. In talking with

A GENTLEMAN

in reference to Hall's going to London, the gentleman said it will soon be apparent that Hall shared the profits of the ring. The witness refused to give the gentleman's name. The witness got part of the information contained in the report from the gentleman. He had seen the document called Tweed's confession, and had read its contents. The witness declined positively to give the gentleman's name. He did not know that the statements published were true, but he placed entire confidence in his informant. The statement regarding Senator Woodin was obtained from this gentleman solely. The witness was closely pressed for this gentleman's name, but refused to give it.

ONLY PART TELEGRAPHED.

The witness said that a part of the article referred to was telegraphed from Albany. It was possible that half of it was telegraphed. The remainder was inserted in his office. He believed the dispatch sent by Mr. Calkins contained the names of one or two persons. The remainder of the article was not made up from humor or caprice, but from information provided by persons whose character he knew. The article was completed under his direction. The statements in the World in regard to Senator Woodin, were not telegraphed from Albany. The witness explained that it was often necessary to edit special dispatches from Albany and Washington in the light of facts not known to correspondents. He said the article in the World was

FOUNDED ON INFORMATION

which he believed and still believes to be trustworthy. The witness was asked whether the person from whom he first obtained his information was the attorney general, Mr. Townsend, William M. Tweed or Foster Dewy. After consultation with Judge Green, Mr. Hurlbut declined to answer. The witness showed a dispatch which he received from Mr. Calkins and Mr Spriggs, and asked to have it put in evidence. It was then read, to the effect that Mr. Townsend had brought to Albany a voluminous document purporting to be Tweed's confession, but that all information about its character had been refused. The date of this dispatch was 1:25 a. m., April 16.

THE CITY EDITOR.

After a recess, Ballard Smith, city editor of the New York World, was examined and testified to making up the article referred to, under the direction of William Henry Hurlbut. The witness declined to state who else he consulted with about the article, whether John Kelly or M. C. Stanley.

Ex-Senator James F. Pierce, of Brooklyn, testified to being a member of the senate in 1868, 1869, and 1870. He denied emphatically that he had any knowledge of money being paid by Tweed or anything else to influence legislative votes. He had heard rumors of money being used and polls being made up to secure the passage of various bills, but knew nothing positive on the subject.

HASTINGS' ACCOUNTS.

Jenkins Van Schaaik was next examined, and produced the vouchers of Hugh Hastings' accounts with Van Schaaik & Co. Tweed's $20,000 check was deposited on the ninth of April, 1870, by Hastings, and on the sixteenth of April a check for $26,000 was paid to McKinn Bros.; they being the parties from whom Hastings purchased his house. Other checks on his account were small and for business or household purposes.

Nelson J. Waterbury testified to going to Albany with S. J. Tilden, A. H. Green and G. Ottendorfer, in 1870, to try and defeat the passage of the Tweed charter. They did not succeed, however.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

BREESPORT, Chemung Co., N. Y., October 16th, 1876.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Last Spring I was attacked with congestion of the lungs; soreness over the liver, severe pain in the joints, a burning fever, and a general giving way of the whole man. Failing to find relief in remedies ordinarily prescribed, and not expecting any relief, but to satisfy friends, I tried a bottle of your Golden Medical Discovery. When I had taken it I was so much improved that I continued, taking three in all, and it effected my entire cure. Your medicines have only to be used to be appreciated. If every family would give them a trial, nine tenths of the doctors would, like Othello, find their occupation gone. Yours gratefully,

d&w L. B. McMILLAN, M. D.

A CARD.

TO all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station L, Bible House, New York City.*

121 feb17—deod&w6m

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Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 24th day of April, A. D., 1877, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Elisha W. Merritt, of Gainesville, county of Hall, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office in the city of Madison, Georgia, before Albert G. Foster, Esquire, Register, on the 14th day of May A. D., 1877, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

W. H. SMYTH, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

458 apr26—d1t

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29 Whitehall Street.

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Job lot Clark's six cord thread, 2½c a spool.
Coats' best six cord thread at 65c a dozen.
Milward's best sharp Needles 5c a paper.
Crowley's Gold-eyed Needles 5c a paper.
Best English Pins, full count, 5c a paper.
Best English Book Pin, large size, 17½c a book.
Best English Mourning Pin, 10c a box.
Black and White Nursery Pins, 10c a box.
Assorted sizes Diaper Pins 10c a doz.
Dexter's Darning Cotton 5c a ball.
Swan Bill Hooks and Eyes 2½c a paper.
Rubber Skirt Protectors 12½c a piece.
Best Linen Spool floss 5c a spool.
Best Alpaca Skirt Braids 5c a piece.
White Cotton Serpentine Braids 15c a doz.
White Cotton Star Braids 15c a doz.
White Cotton Feather Braids 50c a doz.
Best Cotton Twilled Tapes 5c a piece.

Button Department.

Silk Dress Buttons, every shade, 15c a doz.
Crochet Silk Buttons, every style, from 25c a doz.
Superfine Pearl Shirt Buttons from 6¼c a doz.
Fine Pearl Dress Buttons, 10, 15, 20, 25c.
Ivory Calico Buttons, every shade.
Smoke Pearl, Mother of Pearl, Jet, Steel, Gilt, Horn, Rubber, all kinds.
Porcelain Buttons, 12 doz. for 5c.

Hosiery Department.

Misses' Fancy Striped Hose, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35c.
Misses' Fancy Striped Hose, full regular, 40, 50, 60c, in choice styles and new designs.
Misses' Silk Embroidered Balbriggans, 60c a pair.
Misses' Plain White English Hose, cheap, to close out.
Ladies' Substantial Hose, at 12½c a pair.
Ladies' Balbriggans Hose at 20c a pair.
Ladies' Full Regular Made Hose at 25c a pair.
Ladies' 80B, 90B, 100B Schoppers' Goods at 75c a pair, worth 25c more in New York, but too full for our trade.
Ladies' Fine Brown Balbriggans, clocked work, 50c a pair.
Gents' Extra Superfine British ½ Hose, 33⅓c a pair.
Gents' Fancy Striped Balbriggans, 50c a pair.
Gents' Fancy Striped Lisle Thread, 75c a pair.

Kid Department.

Good quality 2-Button Kids at 65c a pair.
Best quality 2-Button Kids at $1 25 a pair.
Best quality 3-Button Kids at $1 50 a pair.
Best quality 2-Button Gauntlet at 1 25 a pair.
2, 3 and 4-Button Lisle and Silk Gloves.

Stationery Department.

Boxes with 1 quire note paper and 1 quire envelopes, 10c a box.
Young ladies' tinted note paper, 25c a box.
Ladies' elegant note at 40, 50, 60c a box.
Scissors, Pocket Knives, 25c up.
Pen, Pen Holders, Pencils.
Picture and Building Blocks, etc.
Full line of Pocket Books from 2c up.
Real Russia Leather Pocket Books only 50c.

Toilet Department.

Everything in this department warranted genuine:
Colgate's Violet Water, 50c a bottle.
Colgate's Rosodora, $1 a bottle.
Colgate's Glycerine Soap, 13c a cake.
Colgate's Cashmere Boquet Soap, 30c a cake.
Genuine Lubin's Extracts, 85c a bottle.
Genuine Wenck's Extracts, 70c a bottle.
Genuine Low's Extracts, 80c a bottle.
Genuine Lubin's Soaps, 60c a cake.
Hoyt's German Colognes from 25c a bottle.
Farena French Cologne, 75c a bottle.
Low's Genuine Brown Windsor Soap, 13c a cake.
Full line Jesse Oakley's celebrated Toilet Soaps.
Best English Tooth Brushes, 10, 15, 20, 25c.
Genuine English Nail Brushes, 40, 50, 60, 75c.
Genuine English Hair Brushes, 5[illegible], 60, 75c, $1.
Best India Rubber Dressing Combs, 10, 15, 20, 25c.
Clear Horn Dressing Combs, 10, 15, 20c.
Clearing Horn Fine Combs, 15, 20, 25c.
Best Ivory Fine Combs, 25, 30, 50c.
Handsome genuine real Shell Back Combs only $3.
Brazilian Shell High Back Combs, from 25c up.
White Celluloid High Back Combs.
Rubber Round Combs from 10 to 25c.
Whisk Brooms, Clothes Brushes, Toilet Mirrors, &c.

Zephyr Worsteds.

All shades Zephyr and Shet and Worsteds.
Zephyrs 15c an oz. or less according to quantity.
Printed Mottoes, on perforated boards, 5c apiece.
Canvass and Honeycomb Cloths.
Silver, Gold and Colored Perforated Boards.
Embroidery Silks, Saddlers' Silk, &c.

Lace and Embroidery Department.

Real Valencienne Laces 20c a yard up.
Italian Valencienne Laces 3c a yard up.
Real Point Applique Laces $1 00 a yard up.
Real Linen Torchon Laces, latest novelty.
Real Linen Smyrna Laces from 10c up.
Silk Valencienne Laces, very fashionable.
Silk Spanish Laces, white and black.
Alexandria, Everlasting and Cash's Trimmings.

EMBROIDERIES.—I offer the finest and best selected stock of Edgings and Insertings in the city. Constantly increasing sales evidence the popularity of this department.

White Goods Department,
Staple and Domestic Department,
Mourning and Black Dress Goods Departments,
House Furnishing Goods Department,
Corset Department,
Linen Department,
Black Silks,
Parasols.

The benefit of my long experience enables me to offer my customers frequently saving them a large per centage.

Goods Sold at the Prices Advertised. No Ficticious Prices

LOUIS deSAULLES,

29 Whitehall Street.

408 apr22—dsun,tues,thur4w

Bank Statement.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Atlanta National Bank,

At Atlanta, in the State of Georgia, at the close of business, April 14th, 1877.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$ 313,865 42
Overdrafts	6,098 02
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	200,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	75,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	11,275 00
Due from other National Banks	13,696 60
Due from State Banks and bankers	35,890 12
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	49,477 87
Current expenses and taxes paid	5,721 90
Premiums paid	18,554 72
Checks and other cash items	33,386 52
Bills of other Banks	21,950 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	9,306 00
Specie (including gold Treasury certificates)	1,348 00
Legal-tender notes	81,250 00
Repemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	9,000 00
TOTAL	$ 885,820 17

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$ 200,300 00
Surplus fund	45,500 00
Undivided profits	21,961 10
National Bank notes outstanding	180,000 00
Dividends unpaid	1,170 00
Individual deposits subject to check	29[illegible],707 00
Demand certificates of deposit	13,711 31
United States deposits	17,930 63
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	54,653 29
Due to other National Banks	48,538 94
Due to State Banks and bankers	10,347 90
TOTAL	$ 885,820 17

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON, ss:

I, Wm. H. Tuller, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. H. TULLER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this the 25th day of April, 1877.

P. ROMARF, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

W. J. GARRETT, J. W. RUCKER, R. H. RICHARDS, } Directors.

apr26—d1t

Amusements.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

A Colossal Pageant.

Great Shakespearean Spectacle

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Monday, April 30, & Tuesday, May 1st

Will appear the distinguished English Actor,

GEORGE RIGNOLD

In his Masterly Impersonation of

HENRY V!

Supported by Forty-five Dramatic Artists, together with all the Costumes, Armors, Properties and Battle Drops from Booth's Theatre, New York. One hundred people on the stage.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

General Admission	$1 00
Reserved Seats	1 50
Gallery	50

Sale of Reserved Seats commences at Phillips & Crew's Bookstore next Thursday.

000 apr24..d7t

New Advertisements.

TO THE PUBLIC.

E. RAUSCHENBERG & SON,

House and Sign

PAINTERS.

PAPER HANGING and Glazing. Calsomining a Specialty. Give us a call.

455 apr26..d1mo

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Wild Land Sale.

WILL be sold by G. W. Adair, Auctioneer, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June next, during the legal hours of sale, at the Court House in Atlanta, to the highest bidder for cash, the following land belonging to the Marine Bank of Georgia:

Number	District	Section.	Acres.	County.
301	13	4	160	Chattooga
89	19	4	160	Dade,
14	26	3	160	Walker,
212	8	4	160	Walker,
5	26	3	160	Walker,
150	18	4	160	Walker,
50	8	1	160	Union,
166	16	1	160	Union,
145	16	2	160	Union,
57	8	1	160	Union,
260	23	3	160	Bartow,
115	4	3	40	Bartow,
116	4	3	40	Bartow,
40	27	2	160	Fannin,
115	9	2	160	Fannin,
63	8	1	160	Fannin,
44	27	2	160	Fannin,
392	3	1	40	Forsyth,
1058	3	1	40	Forsyth,
1279	14	1	40	Forsyth,
284	6	3	160	Gordon,
85	6	3	160	Gordon,
328	15	1	23	Lumpkin,
323	14	1	40	Lumpkin,
649	12	1	40	Lumpkin,
21	15	1	22½	Lumpkin,
117	10	2	160	Gilmer,
454	3	2	40	Cherokee,
2	4	1	14	Dawson,
7	18	2	160	Pickens
317	13	4	93	
126	18	4	160	
78	7	3	160	
86	6	4	160	
113	19	4	160	

The grants of the last five lots have been lost or mislaid. It is not certain that the counties named are correct in every instance. All the lots lie in what was originally known as "Cherokee," from which section many new counties have been formed since the grants. Quit claim deeds will be executed when the sale is approved by the Judge of the Superior Court of Chatham county—purchasers paying for conveyance $2 50 for each deed. J. G. MILLS, Receiver of the Marine Bank of Georgia.

459 apr26...d1aw4w

Birmingham, Ala.,

PROPERTY

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A gentleman, owning in Birmingham, Ala., a large two-story Brick Store now rented at $400 per annum, also an acre lot (with 8-room residence, nicely ornamented, in desirable street, also several unimproved lots, will sell a bargain for cash or exchange for improved property in Atlanta or merchandise. G. W. ADAIR.

461 apr26...3t

A Cultivator and Seed Planter.

THE greatest success reached in farm implements for planting seeds and cultivating the soil is PIRKLES' CULTIVATOR AND SEED PLANTER. It meets with the highest approval and greatest compliment by every one who tests it.

For further particulars and description address WM. J. PIRKLE, Atlanta, Ga.

469 ap26...wlm

MEDICAL DISPENSARY

Dr. Geo. W. Marvin again tenders his professional services to his old friends and the public. Dispensary and consultation rooms, No. 1 White hall street, in Centennial building, Atlanta, Ga., where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Goitry, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases where it is required. The Doctor is permanently located, and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as he treats all curable diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation *free*. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. jan10 1wtf,2or4p

MILITARY CLOTHING.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

The oldest Military Clothing House in the U. S. Long and favorably known in the Southern Trade.

JACOB REED,

301, 303 and 305 S. SECOND ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Military Companies, Bands and Colleges uniformed at the shortest notice. Satisfaction guaranteed in Cut, Style and Trimming. Prices reasonable.

Lithographs and directions for measurement, with samples of goods, etc., furnished on application. feb6—deod3mo

PUTS! CALLS!

STRADDLES!!

25, $50, $100, $200, $450

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall St., New York, make for customers desirable investments in Cotton Privileges, in amounts to suit, from 10 bales upwards, in 7 day, 15 day, one month, two months, three mouth and six month contracts, which frequently return from ten and forty times the amount invested. Future Contracts bought and sold on a margin of ½c. Explanatory Circular and Daily Report of the Cotton Market sent free.

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. A. F. Pickert.

I HAVE now on exhibition my Spring selection of imported Bonnets and Hats—fine Flowers a specialty. A large assortment of Rouching, Ties. Latest novelty in Veiling. A full line of Hair Goods and Notions, always on hand, which I offer at very low prices, to suit every one. Call and inspect my stock, and you will be convinced. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

MRS. A. F. PICKERT, 45 Whitehall Street.

202 apr15 deod2m

Assignee's Notice.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of William B. Arrington, Bankrupt.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks that I have been appointed assignee of the estate of William B. Arrington, of Penfield, Greene county, Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said District.

April 12, 1877. JAMES B. PARK, Assignee.

441 apr25—d1aw3w

AGRICULTURAL.

MALCOLM JOHNSTON, EDITOR.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 26, 1877.

Communications relating to the Agricultural Department should be addressed to Malcolm Johnston, Atlanta, Ga.

COLIC IN HORSES.

An officer who commanded artillery during the late war informs us of the following simple remedy for colic in horses, which he has tried with perfect success in hundreds of cases: Rub the horse well between the fore legs and around the girth with spirits of turpentine. Immediate relief follows.

WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.

Editor Agricultural Department: It is well known to chemists and physicians that good, well ripened wheat contains, in the proper proportions, all the essential elements for the support, or renewal, of every part of the human body subject to wear and waste; and hence the necessity for some process of manufacture, by which the phosphatic and nitrogenous elements can be reduced to equal fineness with the starch.

The carbonaceous, or starch portion of the grain, is easily pulverized by the ordinary process of grinding, whilst the flinty portion, containing the nitrogenous, and the bran or coating containing the minerals, resist the action of the usual grinding surfaces, and remain coarse; or if reduced sufficiently fine for easy digestion and assimilation, the heat, to which it is exposed by friction in grinding, carbonizes and destroys its nutritive properties.

The bread known as "Graham," containing broad, coarse bran, should never be used except as prescribed by a physician. Coarse bran is indigestible, and serves only as an irritant; and hence unbolted flour for common use should have the broad bran separated from it by a meal sifter.

The starch of wheat is pure white. It is exceedingly palatable, and by the modern improvements in milling can be almost completely separated from the phosphates and gluten. It is the costly flour used by a fastidious people—is a choice luxury, yet void of support for bone, muscle and brain—is preferred to the rich brown bread of whole wheat, and hence the numerous victims of nervous disorders from the want of vital food. The bones lose their elasticity and firmness; and the teeth decay for want of the mineral elements thus rejected.

To approximate whole wheat flour in its manufacture, avoiding injury from heat in grinding, the dress of mill stones should have the largest possible amount of cutting edges to disintegrate and reduce the bran to an even fineness with starch and gluten. Thus prepared, a meal sifter, or coarse bolting cloth, will remove any remaining broad bran, leaving a rich brown flour, wholesome and life-sustaining.

J. A. STEWART.

ATLANTA, April 23, 1877.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

BEST BREEDS.

If you intend keeping a large number, or expect them to rough it for a living, then take the Merino cross. If you intend giving them all the grass and grain they can eat, and keep thirty to fifty in a flock, Cotswolds are a valuable cross. There can be three Merinos, or crosses, kept where one full blood Cotswold can be kept. Three Merinos are worth more for mutton than one Cotswold. They are worth just as much per pound, and will bring as much per pound when as fat. They are just as easily made fat as Cotswolds. The Merino mutton for American palates is better than Cotswolds, as it is far better marbled. The fat is well mixed with the lean. There are no great bunches of fat, that no American or Englishman, long in this country, will eat. It is a waste to the consumer, not the producer or butcher. The Merino carcass is smaller, and so much the better suited to home consumption. A family of average size will get through with a Merino mutton before it spoils, while a larger carcass will last too long in warm weather, when the use of mutton is so acceptable and specially desirable to working rural people.

Merino rams sell by retail from $20 to $30—thoroughbreds, good, strong, valuable to use on wool flocks, and well worth the money. Extra fine rams sell for $40 to $50, and higher.—Rural World.

JUDGING WOOL.

Many formers have been annoyed, when selling their wool, to find that the acute and practiced eye of the wool buyer had detected the fact that his sheep had been allowed to run down in condition at some time during the growth of the fleece. They are inclined to think that the buyer is merely to depreciate the price. As a matter of fact, nothing renders wool so useless for certain classes of manufacture as unevenness or break in continuity of thickness of fibre; and there is no defect more common, and nothing that, year by year, touches the sheep grower more severely on the tender part of his anatomy—the pocket. However good the wool, down goes the price of it. And it is not mere fancy that regulates the prices, for uneven wool will break at the weak places during the first process of manufacture. Some persons suppose that this unevenness of fleece is hereditary in certain animals, and perhaps unevenness might be made hereditary by generations of ill usage and neglect. But as the wool of an entire flock is found to be uneven one year, and not so in another, it shows that management has more to do with it than descent. If sheep are allowed to get into a low condition, are neglected, underfed, or not sheltered properly, the pores of the skin will contract, and the wool that issues will be of a very fine fibre. As soon as the animal recovers a vigorous condition, the pores again open, and a longer and stronger fibre grows. The wool is thus weaker in one place than in places at each side of it, and breaks at the weak place on the slightest strain. Nothing induces unevenness more easily and surely than want of water. It is a common notion that sheep can do without water or very little. If supplied with roots daily they will not want much water; but it is well and humane, too, that water should be always within their reach. Not only is it important that the fibres should be even, but the fleeces throughout should be even as regards length, softness, density and firmness.—English Paper.

CHARCOAL FOR CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Mr. Malcolm Johnston: I see in your agricultural column a correspondent asks for a remedy for chicken cholera. I give you a simple remedy I have used for a number of years with great success. In fact I have never had a case of cholera since I commenced using it. Place in your yard convenient to your hen house a load of charcoal. Break a part of the charcoal into fine dust, leaving the rest as it was burnt. You will find the chickens are very fond of it. I have recommended the above to several of my neighbors who have suffered from chicken cholera, and not a case of the cholera have they had among their chickens since the charcoal has been in the yard. I cannot explain why the charcoal is a preventive, but I do know I have saved many dollars since I have used it. I hope Mrs. or Miss Perry will try it and let you know the result. FARMER.

ALBANY, GA., April 20, 1877.

GERMAN OR GOLDEN MILLET.

ITS ORIGIN AND VALUE.

Country Gentleman.

About 1870, if current accounts are correct, two barrels of seed were found among the effects of a German tradesman who had died in Nashville, of the origin and nature of which no one in that region knew anything. It was given to farmers in the neighborhood for experiment, and proving valuable, it soon spread into general cultivation, under the name of German millet, from the nationality of the dealer who left the seed behind him. In the spring of 1875, so great was the demand for the seed that the price rose to $5 per bushel in Nashville, and was a good investment at that. Its price is now about the same as that of corn, as also is its value for feeding purposes, but it is difficult to clean so as to be marketable for seed. It is now widely and largely sown, and the area given to it is increasing every year in this state, and the other middle southern states—Missouri, Arkansas, etc.

This account of its introduction into Tennessee may be correct, but it is within my knowledge, that as long ago as 1858, a gentleman named Anderson, at Clifton, near Cincinnati, Ohio, had a field of it, which attracted much attention, especially among the ladies, who sought the curious, graceful heads for dry boquets, crystalization, and other ornamental uses. Why so valuable a plant did not become sooner into general use is one of the wonders unexplained; but having become known, it is not likely soon to go out of cultivation. Your engraving of the heads, on page 132, is correct, but with fair development, they grow as large as ears of corn, being often one and a fourth inches in diameter and six inches long. It produces as much seed per acre as corn, and the straw is more valuable than corn stalks for fodder, as when of not too rank a growth, and cut and cured properly at the right time, stock will eat it as clean as timothy hay. All sorts of stock eat it with avidity; the danger being that animals unused to it will founder, if it is fed too freely at the beginning.

C. C. SCHENCK,
Morgan county, Tenn.

PLANTING CORN.

Among the experiments of the Kansas Agricultural college last year, was one having for its object to ascertain the relative values of the two methods of planting corn—in hills and in drills. Four plats were laid off across a portion of the field, very uniform as to the character of the soil. Each plat contained four rows of corn, the rows being three and half feet apart. In the first plat the corn was planted in drills, in the second in hills after the common fashion; again, the third was planted in drills, and the fourth in hills. When the corn was about six inches high the drilled plants were thinned out, leaving the stalks as nearly as possible ten inches apart in the rows; the plants in hills were likewise thinned out, leaving the same number of stalks in every plat throughout the experiment. In cultivating the plats care was taken to give each the same treatment, and beyond thinning, hoeing once and cultivating twice, no special treatment was given the plants. The corn was husked November 11, and the weighing showed for the drilled plats a yield of 71 bushels per acre, for the plants in hills 62 and a half bushels per acre, an advantage in favor of the method of planting in drills of eight and a half bushels per acre. By the bushels of corn mentioned in these experiments is to be understood in every case 72 pounds of ears.

A NEW COMPOST.

Agricultural Editor of the Constitution:

I have just tried an experiment in making a compost heap, and think it is a great success. If I am right, it will save others trouble and expense to know my method. I took about two hundred pounds of common salt and fifteen pounds of salt petre and made a saturated solution and slacked as much lime as that water would slack, and having almost no stable manure, using the scrapings of my lot, I made my heap by putting down a layer about three inches thick of this manure, and dredging that with the lime, I put down another layer of manure and dredged that with lime and so on, taking care that the last layer should be manure.

In less than ten days I had to use this pile, and I think that it is much the best manure I have. It was quite warm when I opened it, and though it had no cotton seed and not as much as a bushel of stable manure, the ammoniacal odor was as decided and strong as if I was turning up the strata in a stable in which no spade had been under in a number of years.

I send you the above because I think it may be of use to our farmers.

X.

Oakland, Merriwether county, Ga., April 22, 1877.

Letter from Mrs. Stonewall Jackson.

CHARLOTTE, April 20, 1877.

To the Editor of the Southern Home.

MY DEAR SIR:—About two weeks ago, an article appeared in the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION giving an account of an interview with me, by a reporter of the Philadelphia Times; and the Times itself published a description of the same interview, which was quite different, being considerably modified and in better taste; but both articles were written in a way that was exceedingly mortifying to me, and were full of misrepresentations. So great is my shrinking from publicity, that my first impulse was to let it die a natural death, consoling myself with the thought that those who know me would understand how much of it to believe. But I have since received from friends, letters of advice and kindly warning, saying it is a duty I owe to myself to make a candid and firm vindication of these misrepresentations, specially where I am reported as having made disparaging remarks between my husband and other Confederate officers. A few weeks since the editor of the Philadelphia Times solicited me to write some sketches for his paper, whose columns he had thrown open to southern writers, for contributions for "annals of the war." In view of this liberal offer, and the advantage the south might gain for it, some of my friends urged me to engage in the work. It has long been my intention to write out my personal recollections of my husband's life for the sake of his child, and after full consultation with judicious friends, it was decided that there could be no impropriety in furnishing a suitable sketch to the Times. However, my promise was only a conditional one, that, if I succeeded in doing the work satisfactorily to myself and friends, then only, would I consent to the publication.

The Times reporter came unexpectedly to me, sought an interview, and being a southern man of kind and pleasant manners, and professing to have come for the purpose of encouraging and assisting me in the selection of popular items, I was incautiously led into answering too freely the multitude of questions with which I was plied. I hadn't the most distant idea that I was talking for the public, although I must do him the justice to say, he told me he intended to publish an account of the interview. Still, his kindness and gentlemanly manners disarmed me of all that fear that I would say anything inappropriate. I told him expressly that I did not intend to publish a depreciatory word of any other public officer, that my husband was a model of prudence, and never disparaged those even of whose policy he disapproved, and it would be extremely indelicate for me to do so. I did say that General Jackson believed in bold, swift, untiring action, for he felt that the south could afford no delay, but it was no reflection upon others to say this, and the expression that he wanted to press on, "blindly, furiously, madly," never came from my lips, and such words are totally at variance with his clear-sighted, calm, and resolute mode of action. I am also represented as "being fully impressed with the belief that if General Jackson had lived, or if his policy had been vigorously pursued, the war might have had a different ending." The gentleman certainly forgot that this expression of opinion came from himself, and my reply was, that the same remark was very frequently made to me by others. No man was ever more free from petty jealousy and detraction of his fellow officers, or more submissive to superior authority, than Gen. Jackson was, and even a shadow of an imputation of this kind, would be great injustice to his unselfish, patriotic spirit and consistent Christian character, and certainly I would be the last person to make such an impression, or draw an unfavorable comparison between him and our noble Generals Lee and Johnson, or any other brave confederate officer.

The discussion in the article, of my private affairs, reveals an indelicacy that is too painful for me to dwell upon, but I would fain throw the veil of charity over the whole publication, which was clothed in language entirely different from my own, believing the reporter's zeal in the interest of The Times, carried him beyond his own discretion, and even betrayed him to publish, without my knowledge or consent, a letter to my young daughter, which was shown him simply as a specimen of the impertinencies of the kind to which she had been subjected.

I respectfully request that all those newspapers, which copied the reporter's account of his interview with me, will do me the justice to publish mine.

Yours truly,
M. ANNA JACKSON.

—It must be good, for everybody recommends it, and the doctors prescribe it. We mean Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

PRICES-CURRENT

WHOLESALE.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., April 25, 1877.

Cotton Market

COTTON quiet at 10¼.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—	
Buying	106
Selling	107
EXCHANGE—	
Buying at	par
Selling	¼ prem

BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	100a102	Atlanta City 8s	95a100
Georgia 7s	107a109	Atlanta 10s	110a113
Georgia 7s gold	107a109	Augusta City 7s	88a92
Georgia 8s	101a115	Georgia R. R.	102a104
Atlanta Water	92a95	A. & W. P. R. R.	103a105
Atlanta City 7s	90a95	Savannah City	50a60
STOCKS—			
Georgia Railroad	78a80	A & W P R R	85a90
Central Railroad	38a41		

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS	13@13½
BUTTER—	
Choice	25
Common	10
Country	12½
POULTRY—	
Chickens, Hens	27@30
Geese	40
Ducks	15@
BEESWAX	27½
NEW FEATHERS	none
DRIED FRUIT—	
Peaches, unpeeled	6½
Peaches, peeled	10@
Apples, peeled	2½

Live Stock Market.

Shotes and light hogs	5@5½
Sheep	5@6
Common Cattle	3½@4
Good Cattle	4@4½
Choice Cattle	4½@5
Extra Cattle	5@5½
North Georgia Cattle	2½@3
Tennessee	4@5
Dressed Hogs	8

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN	73
MEAL	78
GRITS	$5 00
WHEAT—	
Red	$1 90@$2 00
White	$2 10@$2 15
WHEAT BRAN	none
SHIPSTUFFS	$1 10
BARLEY	$1 00
RYE	$1 00
OATS	50@55
HAY—	
Timothy	$1 10@$1 15
Tennessee	80@90
MOLASSES—	
Barrels	35
Tierces	32
Hhds	30
MACKEREL—	
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits	$1 75@$2 00
No. 2 half bbls $5 50; kits	$1 00@$1 10
No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $5 00; kits	$1 00
COFFEE—	
Rio	20@23
Java	30
SUGAR—	
Standard A	12@12½
White Extra C	11¾@12
Extra C	11½@11¾
Yellow	10½@11
New Orleans	10½@11½
FLOUR—	
Fancy	$11 00@$11 25
Extra Family	$10 50@$10 75
Family	$10 00@$10 25
Extra	$9 50@$9 75
Superfine	$9 0@$9 25
TENNESSEE SMOKED MEATS—	
Clear sides	10@10½
Shoulders	7@7½
Hams	12½@13
BACON.	
Clear sides	9¾@10
Clear rib sides	none
Shoulders	7½@8
BULK MEATS.	
Clear sides	9½@9¾
Clear rib sides	9@9¼
Long clear sides	none
Shoulders	7
HAMS.	
Sugar-cured	12½@13
Country	11½@12
Bulk	
LARD.	
Tierces, Leaf	11@12
Kegs and cans	12@13
Buckets	12½@13
Kettle, leaf	12

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Lemons	$5 50
Bananas, ⅌ bunch	none
Apples	$5 50
Oranges	$4 50
Pears	$5 00@$6 00
Cocoanuts	none
RAISINS—	
Layers, whole, per box	$2 50@$3 00
Layer, half	$1 75
Quarters	[illegible]
Currants—In barrels	1
Citron—Leghorn per lb	3[illegible]
Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb	17½
Dates—In frails	8½
Prunes, in bbls, ⅌ lb	14@[illegible]
NUTS AND ALMONDS.	
Languedoc	2[illegible]
Taragona	25
Pecan nuts	2[illegible]
Brasil nuts	12½@1[illegible]
English Walnuts	15@20
Filberts	

Dry Goods.

Ticking	6¼@20
Stripes	[illegible]
Osnaburgs	6¼@11
Cambrics	6@7
Prints	5½@7½
Brown Sheetings	7@7½
Shirtings	6½@
Bleached sheetings and shirtings	4½@1[illegible]
Domestics—	
4-4	7½@8
7-8	6¼@6½
3-4	5½@5¾
Yarns	

Tobacco.

CHEWING	
Common, sound, 11-inch new ⅌ lb	45@48
Common, sound, 11-inch old ⅌ lb	47@50
Medium, 11-inch, old	50@55
Good 11-inch old	55@60
Fine 11-inch old	70
Bright navys	[illegible]
Bright quarters 12-inch	65
Good	75
Fine	80
Grovely	$1 00
Calhoun	$1 25
Natural Leaf	$1 00
SMOKING—	
Durham	

Miscellaneous.

SALT—	
Virginia	$1 65
Liverpool	$1 40
Lime	$1 00@$1 25
Nails—12d, 10d	$3 25
LEATHER—	
Hemlock sole	2[illegible]@28
White oak	30@40
Ga Upper	28@40
Lining Skins	$4 00@$9 00 ⅌ doz
HIDES—In active demand.	
Flint	13½
Dry Salt	10
Wet Salt	6
Green	6@6½
BAGGING—	
Domestic, 2¼ lbs	13½
Borneo, 2¼ lbs	13
Gunny	11½
IRON TIES	4½
Pieced	
POWDER—	
Blasting	$3 90
Rifle	$6 40
SHOT—	
Buck	$2 75
Drop	$ 50

Shirts.



CUT TO YOUR MEASURE.
Perfect Fit Guaranteed.
MADE OF BEST MUSLIN AND GOOD LINEN
PARTLY FINISHED
as represented by the Cut, per dozen ... $15 00
Open Fronts, Plaited Bosoms
Partly finished, per dozen ... $18 00
FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
Best material, handsomely made, at prices from $21 00 to $36 00 per dozen.
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Send for Circulars, Price List and Instructions for Self-Measurement.
225 feb31deod3mo

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GUERNSEY & REYNOLD'S
DEALERS IN
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AND
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES,
LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS,
WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, OIL, PUTTY,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, PAINT BRUSHES,
LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, &c., &c.
The only complete establishment of the kind in the State.
WAREROOMS: On Second Street, opposite J. W. Burke & Co.,
MACON, GA.
mar6—d12m

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HAAS BROS.
O. K.
CLOTHING
STORE.
GREATEST
BARGAINS
IN
CLOTHING,
Underwear
AND
Shirts!
CALL AND SEE.
32 Whitehall St.
app8—dtf

Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the Stockholders of the GEORGIA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY, will be held at the office of that Company in Atlanta, Georgia, on the 17th day of May next, at Ten o'clock a. m., of that day, for the purpose of considering the consolidation agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of that Company, and the Directors of South Carolina Air-Line Railway Company and the North Carolina Air-Line Company.

Dated April 14th, 1877. C. H. PEIRCE, Secretary.
188 apr15..dt17thmay

Steam Engines
FOR LOW PRICES. Address
GEO. A. BARNARD,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
143 april..4w

Important to Parents and Guardians
MOUNT DE CHANTAL
Academy of the Visitation,
NEAR WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt de Chantal ranks pre-eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have been a subject of surprise to the native Parisian. The renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made the Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful women of society in after years. Simplicity in dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united to the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum) will, we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia.
188 april4..dsun&wed.to.june30, 1878.

Notice.

HAVING sold my interest in the Planing Mill and Corn Factory, I have removed my office to No. 24 Loyd street (Markham House Block) I will contract for or superintend the erection of

All Classes of Buildings

on reasonable terms. Having purchased the extensive

SAW MILLS

of L. H. Hall & Co., of Polk county, I am prepared to furnish Bills of Lumber, sawed from the finest Long Leafed Pine, at the Lowest Prices. A large stock of

Seasoned Lumber!

on hand, for sale at prices to suit the times.

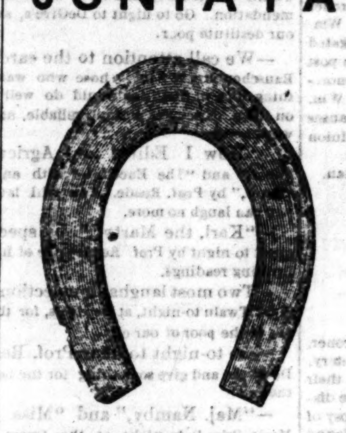
J. C. PECK.
Atlanta, April 13, 1877. 176 apr18..dlm

Fly Traps! Fly Traps!!
Hunnicutt & Bellingraths.
SAVE All Fly Trap, The Trap of the age, at
36 and 38 Peachtree street.
435 1dw22 dlm

J. R. HOWELL
ENGINEER AND MILLWRIGHT,
No. 13½ Broad St. Atlanta Ga.
SURVEYS Water-Powers furnishes Drawings Water-Wheels and machinery generally for new process Flour Mills. A second-hand Turbine Wheel, 60 inches diameter, for sale very cheap.
339 apr22-1w

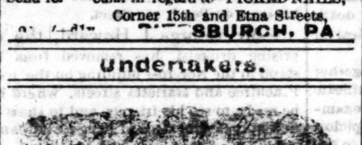
Horseshoes Nails Etc.

SHOENBERGER & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
JUNIATA



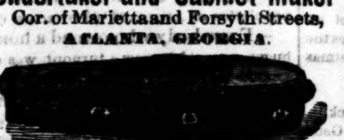
HORSE AND MULE
SHOES,
Cut Nails & Spikes,
HORSE SHOE BAR AND
SHEET IRON.
Goods Warranted equal to any in the market Send for circular in regard to "PICKED NAILS," Corner 15th and Etna Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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C. H. SWIFT, Ag't
FOR
O. H. Jones and W. D. Luckie,
DEALER in Metallic and Wooden Burial Caskets and Cases. The only house in the city that sells the celebrated "Fisk Patent Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases."
Bodies preserved by the freezing process.
Orders from abroad, by telegram or letter promptly attended to. oct15-d1y

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Undertaker and Cabinet Maker
Cor. of Marietta and Forsyth Streets,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



HAS now and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of Coffins, Burial Cases, and Caskets, with the latest improvements on the "OLD FISK" patterns, and decidedly "Superior" in style, workmanship, finish, and the most elegant production of the art, with greatly reduced prices. Manufactured by Crane, Breed & Co., the leading house in the United States.
Hearses and Carriages furnished in any style and quantity, at the lowest rates.
All orders from or abroad will have prompt attention.
Furniture made and repaired to order.
mar9... aug28-wd1y

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ESTABLISHED 1812
CLARK'S
TRADE
O.N.T.
MARK
SPOOL COTTON.
(Wound on White Spools.)
GEORGE A. CLARK, Sole Agent.
A full assortment of this celebrated brand of SPOOL COTTON can now be had at the Popular Dry Goods House of
M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
P. S.—All our customers supplied with CLARK'S O. N. T. WRAPPING PAPER, FREE OF CHARGE, on application.
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BRANCHES TAUGHT: Piano, Organ, Harmony, Cultivation of the Voice, Solo and Class Singing, also, Classes for Children; Violin, Cornet, etc. 150 Free Lessons during the year. English and German spoken. German taught. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 6 to 7. Scholars can have board. Address, for Catalogue,
PROF. A. SCHULTZE.

A. SATZKY,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 4 Peachtree Street,
Under National Hotel, Atlanta Ga
GREAT REDUCTION in Price of New and Fashionable Spring and Summer goods. This stock comprises all the latest designs of French and English Suitings, English and French Diagonals and all Colored Cloths and Doeskin, all of which I am prepared to make up in my usual style by first class workmen. Call and examine before purchasing your suits elsewhere. 995 apr5-dlm

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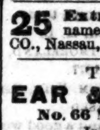
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SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO.
SOUTHERN COMPANY
WARRANTED
STRICTLY
PURE WHITE
LEAD
IN
BLEACHED
OIL
ST. LOUIS.
Every package of this Company's brand of Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantee:
"The White Lead contained in this package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO., St. Louis, Mo., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly Pure Carbonate of Lead and Linseed Oil, and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the Blow Pipe Test."
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For Sale by Dealers in Paints and Oils throughout the South and West.
For sale by DUCK & CO., 25 Alabama street and GEO. J. HOWARD, 47 Peachtree street.
oct31—d6mo

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A GREAT OFFER! We will during these Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS and ORGANS, new and second-hand of first-class makers including WATERS' at lower prices for cash or installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORGANS (INCLUDING THEIR NEW SOUVENIR and BOUDOIR) are the BEST MADE. 7 Octave Pianos $150. 7 1-3 do $160 not used a year. "2" Stop Organs $50. 4 Stops $58. 7 Stops $68. 8 Stops $75. 10 Stops $88. 12 Stops $100 cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. LOCAL and TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A liberal discount to *Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc.* Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., Union square, New York.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

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Patent Circular Saw Mills, Gang, Muley & Sash Mills, Grist & Flour Mills, Water Wheels, Shingle, Barrel & Woodworking Machinery, Tanite Emery Wheels and Grinders, Saws, Mill Supplies, &c., &c.
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25 Extra Fine mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

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EAR & EYE INSTITUTE,
No. 66 N. Charles St., Baltimore.
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The above Institution offers all the comforts of a home to patients suffering with eye or ear disease, skillful nurses are in attendance, and as the surgeon in charge resides in the house with the family, patients are seen by him several times during the day. For further information apply to the surgeon in charge.

Dr. GEORGE REULING.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

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ARE OFFERED FOR NEWSPAPERS IN THE STATE OF
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Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York. *Refer to Editor of this Paper.*
409a pr24...d&w4w

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(Hall County, Ga., Gainesville, P. O.)
LOCATED 2 miles east of Gainesville, on Air Line R R., 55 mile post N. E. of Atlanta; E. W. Holland and wife, Manager. This celebrated watering place is now being thoroughly repaired, and will be ready for the reception of guests by 15th May to November 1st. Good country board will be served up at 50 cents per meal, lodging 50 cents; $2 per day; $10 per week, payable weekly. Baggage delivered at Hotel from cars. FREE Extra service, extra charge. The mineral properties of the large spring (flows 15,000 gallons an hour) are Magnesia, Carbonic-acid, Gas, Lime and Iron: and 600 yards north is a spring of Chalybeate and Sulphur water, cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Chronic and Kidney Diseases, General Debility, and creates a ravenous appetite, etc. If you went to *die*, must leave, *no grave yard here.*
EDW. W. HOLLAND, Manager.
6 apr6..d4m

REMOVAL!
I RESPECTFULLY call the attention of my friends and the public generally to my removal from No. 47 Peachtree street to
Norcross Building,
Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. Phillips & Crew, where I will transact the wholesale and retail
DRUG BUSINESS
in all its branches. The retail and Prescription Department will be in charge of Mr. Chas. H. Greene, recently of Augusta, Ga., long and favorably known as a skillful Pharmacist.
Dr. J. S. Pemberton will be with me, whose skill and experience in the drug business requires no comment. He will have charge of the Manufacturing, and assist in the Wholesale Department. My customers may rely on being supplied with
Pure Drugs and Medicines
at as low prices as reliable articles can be furnished.
In this connection I will tender my thanks to former patrons, and to assure them of my appreciation of their esteemed favors, and to extend to them and all others a hearty invitation to call on me in my new quarters.
248 apr22 d2m GEO. J. HOWARD.

WINSHIP IRON WORKS
SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS
MILL GEARING
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &C.
HORSE POWERS, SORGHUM MILLS
THE CELEBRATED
WINSHIP COTTON GIN.
THE WINSHIP COTTON PRESS
FOR STEAM, HORSE, OR HAND POWER
ADDRESS WINSHIP & BRO.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS ATLANTA GA.



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DEALER IN
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DENTISTS.
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june1 7, 1876—d1y

D. SMITH,
Dentist.
Office 65 and Residence 173 Whitehall Street
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
nov28,1876—d1y

DR. JAS. ALLEN LINK,
Dentist,
63 WHITEHALL, corner of Hunter street. Residence 43 Cooper street.
jan10, 1877—d6m

Lawyers.

ANDREW BATES,
Attorney at Law,
GRANT'S NEW BUILDING,
40 Marietta Street,
ATLANTA ... GEORGIA
71 apr8 1877 d6m

B. S. IRVIN,
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WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
PRACTICE in Wilkes and neighboring counties. Prompt and faithful attention given to the collection of claims. nov19,1876—d1y

POPE BARROW. DAVID C. BARROW, JR
BARROW BROS,
Attorneys at Law
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
june25,1876—d1y

GEO F. WOOTEN,
Attorney at Law
AND
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
I MAKE all kinds of collecting a SPECIALTY, and have in my employ efficient subordinates whose single duty is to assist in finding delinquent debtors, and by continued "dunning" making them pay. No charge for services attaches to any claim unless a collection is made. Office: In Railroad Block, (up-stairs) opposite National Hotel. 00 apr8,1877...d1y

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Attorney at Law
DOUGLASVILLE, GEORGIA.
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S. L. BERNER. C. A. TURNER
BERNER & TURNER,
Attorneys at Law.
FORSYTH, GEORGIA.
WILL practice in all the Courts, and give special attention to the collection of claims. Refer to Wm. H. Head, Banker, Forsyth, Ga. Dumas & Allen, Cotton Factors, Forsyth, Ga.
feb1,1877—d1y

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office, No. 5 Kimball House, First Floor,
Atlanta, - - - Georgia.
SPECIAL ATTENTION to Cases arising under the Commercial Law.
feb1— aug29,1876—d1y

LEONARD PHINIZY,
Attorney at Law
S. E. Corner Broad and McIntosh streets,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
References by permission—J. M. Bradstreet, Son & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Wm. T. Wheless, President Commercial Bank, Augusta, Ga.; Alfred Baker, President National Exchange Bank, Augusta, Ga; Hon. John P. King, President Georgia R. R. & Bk'g Co., Augusta, Ga.; John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Y. L. G. Harris, President Southern Mutual Ins. Co., Athens, Ga.
Claims collected in any part of the State
feb26,1877—d1y

W. L. MARLER. HENRY PERRY
MARLER & PERRY,
Attorneys at Law,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
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june20,1876—d1y

A. W. BALDWIN,
Attorney at Law
MADISON, GEORGIA.
REFERENCES—Dr. Jno. B. Minor, Prof. Law Univ. Va.; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Judge Augustus Reese, Judge Geo. T. Bartlett, Col. Geo. W. Adair. june9—dtf

LUTHER J. GLENN. HOWELL C. GLENN
L. J. GLENN & SON,
Attorneys at Law
HAVE removed their office to the rooms formerly occupied by Gartrell & Wright, in the Muhlinbrink Building, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets. dec31-dtf

O. A. LOCHRANE,
Attorney at Law
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
mar22—dtf

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200,000 BRICK always on hand at Reduced Prices. I am also prepared to BUILD ROCK or BRICK MASONRY at short notice and prices to suit the times. Call on
PAT LYNCH,
Builder and Contractor

Drs. A. K. & R. H. TAYLOR,
—Formerly of Memphis—
Resident Physicians
HOT SPRINGS, ARK.
PERSONS desiring information, will receive prompt and careful attention.
882 mar31..dtf

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Oswego Starch
Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the World.
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure Linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same.
Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch
Is the most delicious of all preparations for
PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC.
175 apr18..d1mo

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Boots, Shoes, Hats and Leather.
Philadelphia Hand-sewed Shoes a specialty. Come and see the handsome styles.
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Refrigerators and Ice Boxes,
AT Manufacturers prices; must be sold. Call and see. A liberal discount to the trade. HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS,
36 and 38 Peachtree, cor. Walton street,
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B. WOODWARD & CO.,
Cotton Brokers
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JUST received from Factory on Consignment for sale at bottom prices.
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ELLIS, DAVIS & CO.,
Slate Manufacturers & Roofers
SLATE roofs have no equal; will last a century. It is economy to use it in preference to any thing. We keep a good stock on hand and ready to do work at short notice in the city or any part of the country. Our prices are much lower than heretofore. Office at J. M. Myers' lime depot, 53 Broad street. Orders promptly executed by
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Relief for the Afflicted.

DR. RICE,
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A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.
Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.
Spermatorrhea and Impotency,
as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.
It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.
Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.
Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.
PRIVATE COUNSELOR
Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.
aug9—d&w1y

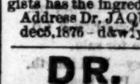
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RESTORED.
Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggists has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y. oct30—deod&w1y

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An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address Dr. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

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DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide illustrated with numerous engravings from life teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the Sexual system, how to cure all kind of Diseases, with hundreds of valuable receipts, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, and is complete in every respect. Sent securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1837.

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dec5,1876—d&w1y

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244 apr17..d2taw2m&w2m



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OPIUM
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The habit of using Morphine, Gum Opium, Laudanum or elixir of opium cured painlessly and speedily, by this improved remedy Manufactured at Atlanta, Ga. at reduced prices. Tested in hundreds of cases. Guaranteed. Valuable particulars FREE. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.
58 apr22-2awd&w

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COX, HILL & THOMPSON,

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15 Broad Street.

WILL return to their former place of business No. 29 Peachtree street, on the completion of their building now being erected.

317 apr21..d&w2w

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CAMP'S Early Prolific Cotton Seeds—crop of 1876—Careful selections by Mr. Harry Camp, of Covington, from the celebrated D. Dickson and W. H. Aaron cotton seeds. Price per sack of one peck $1 00. For sale by
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feb8—d3mo

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New Styles for Spring,
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Have been received—and more to come—at the "DOMESTIC" office,
31 PEACHTREE STREET.
No Patterns ever combined such
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August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects; such as sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Waterbrash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, etc. Go to your Druggist and get a 75 cent bottle of August Flower or a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Wholesale Druggists. 349 apr24 deodaweowtf

Y. M. L. A.

Members are notified that the Library rooms will be closed for one week, in order to move the books and furniture to the new hall Due notice will be given of the re-opening. Books may be obtained during this day at the old rooms.
J. F. BURKE,
467 apr26..d1t Chairman Library Committee.

New Advertisements.

Condition of the Atlanta National Bank.
Furniture—E S Kendrick & Co.
Dr Bull's Cough Syrup.
Miss Annie Maria Prim.—Prof Reade.
A physician's testimony—Dr R V Pierce.
To the public—E Rauschenberg & Son.
Closing out sale—W H Brotherton.
Ladies' desks—E S Kendrick & Co.
Excelsior cook stove for sale.
Notice in bankruptcy—W H Smyth,
Benefit of the poor—Prof Reade.
Strawberry festival to-night.
Boots and shoes at auction—Joyner & Ellis.
Sofa beds—E S Kendrick & Co.
Milch cows for sale—A D Fuller.
Situation as housekeeper wanted—S W.
Latest sensation—E S Kendrick & Co.
Brick for sale—Geo W Harrison.
Wild land sale—G W Adair.
Karl, the Martyr—Prof Reade.
278 Luckie street for rent.
Soda water—John Lagormarsino.
Book cases—E S Kendrick & Co.
Agricultural paper—Prof Reade.
Cultivator and seed planter—Wm J Pirkle.
The gallant Rignold.
Birmingham property for sale—G W Adair.
Chamber suits—E S Kendrick & Co.
Cheaper yet—Schindler & Abraham.
Y M L A—J F Burke.
Dooley's Yeast Powder.
Crockery, etc., at auction—J H Law.
Attention Fulton Blues—T J Dabney.
Odd Fellows' 58th anniversary.
Parlor suits—E S Kendrick & Co.
Last appearance—Prof Willoughby Reade.

Be sure to attend W. H. Brotherton's closing out sale to-day if you wish to buy a nice pair of Kid Gloves for 40c: slightly damaged Kid Gloves 25c. 300 pairs Ladies' Kid Slippers 75c and everything else in Dry Goods at greatly reduced prices. apr26—d1t

Prof Willoughby Reade—The Poor of Atlanta.

Under the auspices of the Working Band of the 2d Baptist Church the above name gentleman will to-night make his last appearance in Atlanta. The proceeds to be distributed by judicious persons among the poor of our city. The noble work accomplished by this charitable society during the last two years is well known to our citizens. Regardless of creed or nationality its devoted members visit the squalid homes of poverty and distress, and numerous have been the abodes of misery lightened by their labors, and many of the suffering and starving ones who have been nursed and fed by their instrumentality. Funds are urgently needed and this fact alone should crowd the Opera house. In addition to this excellent object, we can state that the programme is one of Prof. Reade's best, (see town topics), humor and laughter predominating as usual, while we are again to be charmed with the magnificent 'Horatius,' the battle of the few against the many, and the inimitable "Karl, the Martyr."

Remember the noble object, and that it is positively Prof. Reade's last appearance. d1t

Parlor Suits.

E. S. Kendrick & Co., have just received a beautiful line of Parlor Suits in the very latest styles. 456 apr26 d2t

Street cars will be requested to run until after the lecture to-night. apr26..d1t

Odd Fellows 58th Anniversary.

The public generally are invited to attend the anniversary exercises of Odd Fellowship at Odd Fellows Hall, corner Alabama and Whitehall streets this evening at 7:30 o clock. Mr. J. L Boynton, of Griffin, will deliver an oration. Prof. Guilford, assisted by some of the best musical talent in the city, will furnish the music. All are cordially invited to attend.

After the ceremonies in Odd Fellows Hall the crowd will adjourn to Concordia Hall, Marietta street, for a ball. Thompson will furnish a supper and ice cold lemonade.

Magnificent, new, laughable, thrilling and last reading by Prof. Willougby in Atlanta Proceeds to go to the poor. apr26...d1t

The Buckeye.

It is a well established fact, that Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment will cure, if used according to directions, the Æsculus Hippocastanum, or Horse Chestnut, commonly known as the Buckeye, has been highly esteemed for many years, owing to the fact, that it possesses virtues, lying in the bitter principle called Esculin which can be utilized for the cure of Piles. If affected with that terrible disease, use Buckeye Pile Ointment, and be relieved. Price, 50 cents
441 apr25..deow1wly&weow1y

Chamber Suits.

Our assortment of Dressing Case Chamber Suits, is unsurpassed. Corner Marietta and Broad street. E S. Kendrick & Co.
456 apr26 d2t

THE Methodist Episcopal church on Marietta street, will be opened for religious service on Sunday next, Rev. Dr. Gavitt, of Toledo, Ohio, will preach at half past ten o'clock a. m., and the pastor, Rev. J. A. Thurman, will preach at three o'clock p m

After next Sunday the First Presbyterian church will worship in this house in the morning and at night, while building their new church, and Mr. Thurman will preach at three o'clock p. m. every Sabbath.

SOME OF THE GREATEST RASCALITIES of the world are achieved by the use of impure and poisonous materials in articles of current use. It has been the noble aim of the manufacturers of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER to make an absolutely pure article, which should be a boon to every household, Little more than half the usual quantity, and makes the most delicious bread and pastry.

Dining Room Furniture.

Extension Tables, Side Boards and Dining Chairs, at bottom prices, corner Marietta and Broad streets. E. S. Kendrick & Co.
456 apr26 d2t.

If you fail to hear "Horatius" to-night it will be the regret of your life. Tickets at Phillips & Crew's. Secure reserved seats without charge. apr26...d1t

SEEKING A SEDUCER.

A VIRGINIA FATHER ON THE TRACK OF HIS DAUGHTER'S DESTROYER.

In His Frenzy He Makes Free Use of a Pistol—Is Arrested and Thrust Into Jail—And the Hawk Gets Warning and Flies Away.

Yesterday, before Judge Clark, of the city court, Isaac Fickel, of Lebanon, Virginia, was arraigned for assault, and pleaded guilty. He was discharged upon payment of costs. The facts in the case are as follows:

Mr. Fickel is a respectable and esteemed citizen of the village of Lebanon, Va., not a great way from Abingdon. He has a daughter of unusual attractions and accomplishments, who was the very apple of his eye, and the pet of the village. William Ayers was a young lawyer, who had settled in the town, and was possessed of a lucrative practice in his profession. He paid his attentions to Miss Fickel and was acknowledged as her lover, and recently as her intended husband. Indeed, the day of marriage was fixed, and had been postponed until Thursday week, when

THEY SHOULD HAVE BEEN MARRIED,

The lady made all her preparations, and her wedding robes had been purchased. Thursday came; but her intended was not to be found He had mysteriously disappeared from the village. The distressed girl sat patiently by her window, watching, with a longing and a solitude not often seen and that was remarkable. She expressed an abiding faith in the constancy of her lover and framed for herself and friends every possible excuse for his unaccountable absence. Thursday passed, and the agonized heart found no rest from its torture. Friday went by without tidings from the absent lover, and Saturday came without hope and without promise. What suffering and agony that frail heart bore and struggled to suppress no tongue or pen can venture to tell.

On Saturday the fearful truth pressed so for recognition that the poor girl could no longer resist it. She became satisfied that her dream of love had ended—her confidence had been recklessly and ruinously betrayed. Then it was that, with a bursting heart

SHE MADE A REVELATION.

to her mother of facts that ever appal the stoutest heart and fall like a killing frost upon the feelings of every parent. She revealed to that fond mother how her daughter's weakness had been taken advantage of and her virtue forever stolen from its shrine. Her faithless pretended lover had robbed her of that precious jewel and she was no longer the pure woman that the world and her own household regarded her. She had yielded, and had been lost. Already she was nearing the time when she would become a mother, and when the inevitable truth could no longer be concealed. Her mother, in the supreme mortification and anguish of her knowledge did not dare to tell the awful truth to her husband for several days. When he did receive, in the bosom of his family, the fearful truth, it was as though a thunder bolt from a clear sky had descended upon him. He saw but one way in which to attempt a remedy for the further evils to flow from the awful situation. Learning that the seducer had gone to his mother's house in Bristol, Tennessee,

FICKEL WENT UPON HIS TRAIL.

At Bristol he learned that his man had come on to Atlanta, where he had a brother-in-law and hither Fickel followed him. He arrived in this city upon the State road train on Monday evening, and at once went about the business in hand. He went across to the Southern Express office, where Mr. Barr, the brother-in-law of Ayers was employed. Finding him, Mr. Fickel demanded to know of him where Ayers was. The reply he says was that Ayers' whereabouts were unknown to him. This would not go down with the crazed and desperate father. He drew his pistol and placing it against Mr. Barr was told that he must either tell the truth or be killed.

Mr. Barr is reported to have weakened before this demonstration, and as a final answer, remarked that Ayers was out at his (Barr's) residence. Mr. Fickel at once prepared to secure an office and go after Ayers, but he was at once arrested by the officers of the police upon a charge of assault preferred by Mr. Barr.

PLEADING FOR THE RIGHT.

When taken in charge, he gave up the work as to himself, but begged and entreated the officers to take his papers and go and arrest the seducer. None of the officers would do this, believing as they did that the warrants from Virginia were not good here.

Mr. Fickel was taken before Justice Butt and required to give bond for his appearance before the city court. Being an entire stranger in our midst, he could not give the bond, and therefore was committed to jail.

In the meantime Mr. Barr had time to communicate to his brother-in-law the status of affairs, and that worthy at once, so Mr. Barr reports, pimped the town, carefully concealing the route he took.

Yesterday morning Mr. Fickel sent for "a Virginia lawyer," and in response to that call Mr. R. S. Jeffries, being himself a Virginian, responded. He at once saw Judge Clark and had the case agreed upon for hearing. At about 9 a. m. Fickle was arraigned before Judge Clark, and upon a plea of guilty was sentenced merely to pay the costs. Mr. Barr himself desired to stop the prosecution.

THE AFFECTING SCENE.

The appearance of this stout, honest father in court and his grief, manifested by constant weeping while reciting his story, caused all present to sympathize deeply with him and several of the officers and spectators shed tears at the distress which was preying upon and crazing the loving father. The scene was one of solemn and pitiful import.

When released Mr. Fickel found that the man who had so terribly outraged his family had fled. How such a man could so easily escape arrest, under the circumstances, is a commentary upon our laws, if it is true that they are not such as would have authorized his detention.

Mr. Fickel is still in the city and will not rest until he finds the seducer of his daughter and compels him to make all the reparation in his power.

THAT QUEER CHECK.

No New Developments in the Case Yesterday.

There was nothing new developed in the Briscoe matter on yesterday. It was the topic of discussion on the streets, but little was done toward clearing up the mystery that hangs around it.

Only one additional fact came to the surface, and that was in the statement of an officer of the bank of the state of Georgia to the effect that the cash was given to Briscoe some months ago, and that the paper had been renewed twice.

Mr. Briscoe was reported to be still in the city, and within reach if he was needed. A thousand rumors were flying about concerning the matter, none of which has heft enough to justify publication.

We take pleasure in noting a misunderstanding that Jno. McGuire claims occurred, in a sentence ascribed to him. He is quoted as saying, "He is my friend, and I believe him an honorable man." He now claims that he said, "He was my friend, and I believed him to be an honorable man." It is easy to see how such a misunderstanding might have occurred. It is proper to say, that our reporter had written the sentence quoted, he referred it to the editor, who had also just had a conversation with Mr. McGuire upon the same subject. The editor at once confirmed the sentence as correct. It will be seen, however, that in casual conversation the two sentences are almost identical; the sound of the tense being hardly distinguishable.

Book Cases.

Oil Walnut, latest styles, very cheap, at corner Marietta an Broad street E. S. Kendrick & Co. 451 apr26 d2t

Cheaper Yet—Than the Cheapest.

White and fancy Dress Shirts 75 cents.
Fine 3-ply Linen Collars 15 cents.
Very finest of imitation Linen Collars per box 20 cents.
A good Gauze Under Shirt for 25 cents.
Black Silk Handkerchiefs at $2 00.
Fur and Straw Hats at your own price, at
SCHINDLER & ABRAHAM'S,
463 apr26 4t 10 Whitehall street.

The latest sensation—Kendrick & Co.'s $9 00 Lounges, assorted patterns.
456 apr26 d2t

WILLIAM CLARK.

Was He Poisoned?—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury on a Remarkable Case.

The curious death of William Clark, which occurred on Peters street, about a week ago, has caused no little comment and sensation in the city. The strange circumstances of his death, the undeveloped mystery that hung around it, made all eager to catch its fullest particulars and to reach all the circumstances of it to the bottom. It will be remembered that Mr. Clark was buried the day after he died and before any coroner's inquest was held over his body. After his burial some of his friends were uneasy as to the attendant circumstances, and demanded that the body be

EXHUMED

for an examination before a coroner's jury, so that the true causes of death could be ascertained beyond a doubt.

The body was exhumed one week ago to-morrow, and was at once examined by Drs. E. J. Roach and R. W. Westmoreland.

An immediate verdict could not be returned, because the jury wished an analysis of the schiedam schnapps, the drinking of which was supposed to have caused death.

Monday the report of the analysis was made by W. J. Land, and the jury made up its verdict. The following will explain itself:

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—

Come in person before me Wm Butt, a justice of the peace, A T Finney, who being duly sworn says on oath, that William Clarke died under suspicious circumstances, having died suddenly.

[SIGNED] A. T. FINNEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me April 19, 1877. W. B. BUTT, J. P.

Dr. R. W. Westmoreland, City—DEAR SIR—This will certify that I have made a thorough chemical examination of the stomach, stomach contents, and bottle of "Jno B Wolfe's scheidam schnapps," which you delivered to me for analysis. I have discovered no traces of either vegetable or mineral poisons. I find only a few fragments of a dark colored substance resembling coffee grounds. These fragments give, when heated, the characteristic odor of coffee. The contents of the stomach did not exceed a fluid ounce in quantity, or bulk, and consisted mostly of a viscid buff colored liquid containing the particles above mentioned. This examination, coupled with the normal appearance of the viscera, lead me to doubt the existence of poison in this case. I am, yours truly,
WM. J. LAND,
Analytical Chemist.

GEORGIA—FULTON COUNTY.

We, a coroner's jury summoned by Coroner Kile to hold an inquest on the body of Wm Clark deceased, having carefully investigated the causes of his death, and witnessed the post mortem as made by Drs. Roach and Westmoreland in our presence, do find that said Wm. Clarke, deceased, came to his death from causes unknown to us, and are clearly of the opinion there was no poison in this case.

J. R. THOMPSON, Foreman.
J. M. LATHAM,
J. U. WYLEY,
HIRAM RAY,
R. V. BORISDEN.
CHAS. P. STEADMAN,
M. BACKUS,
W. H. GRAY.

Atlanta, April 24, 1877.

We certify that by direction of the coroner, on Thursday last, we visited the city cemetery, together with a jury of inquest, and in their presence had the body of William Clarke disinterred. We then made a careful autopsy of the same, with the following result: We found the viscera of the chest in a normal condition. We also opened the cranium, but found the structure of the brain completely broken down, and were unable to note any pathological changes in it. The stomach, with its contents, were turned over to Professor William J. Land, analytical chemist, whose report is herewith attached. From these careful investigations, we are of the opinion that the deceased came to his death from causes unknown to us.

E. J. ROACH, M. D.
R. W. WESTMORELAND, M. D.

Done this 24th of April, 1877.
WM. KILE, Coroner.

THE DECEASED

was a wheelright by trade, and a good workman. His habits were usually steady, and he is said by prudence and frugality to have saved a considerable sum of money, of which his widow and children will now receive the benefits.

He was forty-four years old, and at his death left a wife and four children, the eldest of whom, a daughter, is married.

The verdict of the coroner's jury, together with the chemical analysis and the certificate of physicians who made the post mortem examination, will operate to remove all suspicion from this death, though they do not tend to explain its mystery completely. However, enough is sure to know that there was, in reality, none of the foul dealing which seems to have been suspected by some, and the death of the unfortunate man is at least divested of all shadow of villainy on the part of others.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Order of Exercises—General Suspension of Business—An Impressive Occasion.

The present celebration of memorial day in this city will in all likelihood be the most impressive ever known. Time instead of diminishing the interest our people feel in this occasion has only fixed it deeper in their affections and placed it in a profound memory that will insure its perpetuity.

We may look for a grand outpouring of all classes of our population to-day and perhaps the most general holiday of the year save Christmas will be enjoyed.

THE PROCESSION

will be formed this afternoon at 3½ o'clock in front of the capitol on Marietta street. Gen. W. S Walker has been selected as the marshal of the day. He and his assistants will be mounted. The best order will be maintained in the whole procession and its management carefully attended to.

The following will be the order of the procession;

1. Band.
2. Atlanta battalion.
3. Orator, minister and escort.
4. Memorial Association, escorted.
5. State, county and city officers.
6. The bar.
7. The press.
8. Masonic orphans' school.
9. Children and orphans' home.
10. Scholars of the convent of the Sisters of Mercy.
11. Sodalities Immaculate Conception, Holy Angels and Holy Innocents.
12. Sodalities of St. Joseph, St. Aloysius and Holy Childhood.
13. Cold Water Templars.
14. Good Templars.
15. Masons.
16. Odd Fellows.
17. Hibernians.
18. Fire companies.
19. Other associations, orders, societies and citizens.

The procession will move down Marietta to Peachtree, down Peachtree to Whitehall, up Whitehall to Hunter and then in a line to the main entrance of the cemetery.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

There will be an almost total suspension of business this afternoon. All the banks and state departments will be closed all day, as it is a legal holiday, but at 2 o'clock there will be a general shutting up of all the stores. Everybody will be glad to leave the ordinary occupations of business to repair to the cemetery and enjoy the solemn pleasures of this great occasion. This is a mark of respect due by our people to the day and its hallowed memories, and such a general observance of it speaks well for the sentiments of the community. The busiest tradesman will have a rest this afternoon, and the few who remain at their stores will enjoy a solitude which will result from the crowding of the populace in the cemetery This day is set apart by our people for one purpose and no other affair whatever receives their attention.

STRANGERS.

A large number of strangers from the surrounding country and from neighboring towns will arrive this morning to witness the ceremonies. The city will be full of people, the streets crowded with the happy hearted multitude, who for one day lay aside all sordid care to enjoy the exhileration of spring in a general holiday.

To-day will be memorable to the mass of our people.

John Lagormarsino, near Whitehall crossing, has opened a splendid soda water fountain and will dispense this beverage to the thirsty His syrups are pure and fresh. Fresh fruit and candy always on hand. He has just received from Charleston a lot of strawberries. d1t

RUPTURE CURED

By Dr. S. S. K. Dunshee, formerly of Dr. Marsh's Institute, of New York, having returned to ATLANTA, through the solicitation of his many patients of last winter, begs to inform the Ruptured that he is located and may be consulted, FREE OF CHARGE, at the Markham House, Room 74, ATLANTA, GA.
THE WORST CASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.
Lady in attendance to wait on ladies.
701 mar2?...dtf

Wm. A. HAYGOOD,
38 and 42 Marietta Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Matting,
Curtains, Wall Paper,
AND
GENERAL INTERIOR DECORATIONS.
928 apr1..d3mo

LOCAL PENCILLINGS

—"King John and the Abbott of Canterbury," to-night by Prof. Reade. Full of quaintest humors Tickets on sale at Phillips & Crew's. No extra charge for reserved seats.

—Rignold the gallant. Plantagamth is the name of Rignold's horse.

—Mr. H. H. Parks, Jr., of THE CONSTITUTION, has been appointed Mr. J. J. McDaniel's alternate to bear the fraternal greetings of the Y. M. C. A. convention of Georgia to the Y. M. C. A. of South Carolina, which meets at Greenville to-day.

—See important notice of J. F. Burke, chairman of the library committee Y. M. L. A.

—Prof. Reade's renditions of "Mark Twain" are too well known to need our commendation. Go to-night to DeGive's, and help our destitute poor.

—We call attention to the card of E. Rauschenburg & Son. Those who want anything done in their line would do well to call on them. They are prompt, reliable, and good workmen.

—"How I Edited an Agricultural Paper," and "The Encounter with an Interviewer," by Prof. Reade. You will laugh till you can laugh no more.

—"Karl, the Martyr," by special request to-night by Prof. Reade—one of his most thrilling readings.

—Two most laughable selections from Mark Twain to-night, at DeGive's, for the benefit of the poor of our city.

—Go to-night to hear Prof. Reade at DeGive's, and give something for the benefit of the poor.

—"Maj. Namby," and "Miss Annie Maria Prim," to-night at the Opera house. Roars of laughter. Tickets and reserved seats 50 cents, at Phillips & Crew's.

—The house furnishing establishment of Messrs. Hunnicutt & Bellingraths is one of the largest and completest establishments of the kind in the south. A large and finely selected lot of goods, arranged with taste, makes their store quite attractive to the eye. A large plumbing and gas fitting establishment is attached, and the finest work of the kind is there executed.

—"Mrs. Brown goes to an (H)evening Party," to-night at the Opera house—most laughable adventure of this ancient dame.

—Mr. A. O. M. Gay has recently received a full and complete stock of spring dry goods, which make his emporium more popular than ever. The latest styles and the finest qualities of dry goods are to be found at his store on Peachtree street.

—Mr. George J. Howard, the enterprising druggist, has removed from his old stand to the Norcross building on the corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets, where he will be ready to see his friends, and to show them a new and elegant stock of drugs and fancy articles.

—All the military companies will be out in force to-day.

—Remember the strawberry and ice cream festival to be given in Centennial hall to-night, by the ladies of the Benevolent Home.

—"Venice preserved" will be given next Friday night week, by the Atlanta amateurs.

—The Rossini club is preparing a grand spring concert.

—The Knights of Honor have two flourishing lodges in the city.

—It is getting quite fashionable for Georgia papers to have an Atlanta department.

—The new City Directory makes the population of Atlanta 33,000 by actual count.

—Everybody who owned a horse and buggy, or could borrow a turnout, was dashing around the streets yesterday afternoon.

—The thanks of THE CONSTITUTION are due to Mrs. E. A. Thomas, who presided over one of the first tables at St. Luke's festival, for a waiter of strawberries and ice cream arranged with exquisite taste.

—The ladies who will furnish custard for the strawberry festival to-night are requested to send it to Thompson's restaurant, without flavoring, as soon as 2 o'clock p. m., if possible.

—Be sure to attend the strawberry festival, for the benefit of the Benevolent Home, to-night.

—Strawberry festival at Kidd's hall, Centennial building, to-night. Admittance, free.

—The object of the festival to-night is to defray the expenses of removing the Benevolent Home from its present locality on Marietta street, to the Calhoun house on Alabama street. Any donations to further the object will be thankfully received by the ladies in charge.

—Among the prominent arrivals at the Kimball house are J E Roy, W J Brown and wife, Miss Brown, Chicago; Mrs Gen Jno T Averill and Misses Averill, St. Paul, Minn; Geo A Cabaniss, esq, Forsyth; Mrs Robt H Smith, Terre Haute, Ind; Mrs M L Custer and daughter, Miss Van Horn, New Jersey; Robert Trippe, Cartersville

—The Evans Chapel Mite society had a very pleasant entertainment at the residence of Sheriff Wells, on Nelson street, Tuesday night. The sheriff proves himself to be equally efficient whether as official.

—The ball of the Irish Literary society, on Tuesday night, was one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season. The ladies were lovely, the gentlemen were gallant, and the music was grand, so it may well be imagined how bewitching the hours were.

—The Merrie club of the first ward tripped to terpsichorean measure night before last. This is one of Atlanta's social institutions.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT HOME.

Strawberry Festival To-night.

The ladies interested in the management of the Benevolent home are in need of some funds at once. They intend soon to remove the home to larger and better quarters, and to accomplish this work a little addition to the treasury is absolutely necessary

To-night they will give a strawberry and ice cream festival in the Centennial building on Whitehall street. All the friends of the institution are cordially invited to be present and to contribute what they can to the aid of the home. Nothing need be said of the nature of the institution. All who know of its existence are aware of the good it is doing. Prices will be reasonable, and the ladies will be glad to see everybody present.

Knights of Honor.

Owing to the lateness of the hour of adjournment, we are not able to give a report of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge Knights of Honor yesterday. They will appear in our morning's issue.

St. Luke's Parish Festival.

The festival for the benefit of St. Luke's Episcopal church, which was held last night in the Bell Marble building, was a decided success. The attendance was very large and quite complimentary, and the satisfaction expressed by the company was highly gratifying to the management. The ladies of the congregation, together with a host of some of the fairest of Atlanta's belles, belonging to the different religious denominations, engaged in the work with a generous emulation to make the evening pleasant and agreeable. That they accomplished this purpose will not be questioned by any one. The various tables were laden with the richest and rarest delicacies to be had, substantials which would tempt the appetite of the epicurean, were provided in a manner to suit the taste and appease the cravings of the most hungry. Strawberries and ice cream were supplied in abundance. It would be out of place to attempt to draw distinctions or to mention the names of the ladies who rendered assistance to make the entertainment such as it was, and we cannot, at the late hour which we write, enter into a description of the appearance of the different tables, yet we cannot forbear making formal tribute to the efforts of Mrs. E. A. Thomas and her fair assistants, who so handsomely prepared the table next the door, and with such grace presided over it. The crowds which surrounded this table the entire evening was but the evidence of their popularity. The festival will be continued for to-night only. Those who wish a hearty enjoyment will be sure to attend.

S. P. C. A.

Annual Meeting of the Society.

Yesterday the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held in the library hall. A good attendance of the members indicated the interest felt in the association Vice president J. F. Burke presided.

The roll of the society shows quite an increase in its membership, and the committee on membership reported a large number of new names. Many of those who have recently joined are among our best citizens. The society is now composed of a fine body of ladies and gentlemen, all of whom are zealous and wide awake.

It was determined on yesterday that some time in May, when Miss Louise King will be here, that another meeting of the society shall be held and a general review of its work and progress made. Colonel W. G. Whidby was requested to prepare an essay to read at the next meeting, in which the general objects of the society will be set forth. It will, doubtless, be an interesting document.

An exhibition of the dray horses is talked of Such a show would convince the public of the effect that the society is having upon the draymen in inspiring among them a pride in the good condition of their animals.

The society adjourned subject to the call of the vice president.

THE COURTS.

The Supreme Court.

CIRCUITS:
Eastern .... 13 | Brunswick 4

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
April 25, 1877.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 10. Argument concluded.

No. 11. Solomons Lodge vs. Montmollin adm'x. Equity, from Chatham Argued. J K Saussy, R E Lester, W U Garrard, for plaintiff in error, Geo A Mercer, L H DeMontmollin, contra.

No. 13. Friest, et al., vs Watts & Bro. Steam Saw Mill Lien, from Chatham. Geo A Mercer, for plaintiffs in error. A P Adams, for defendant.

Pending the argument of Mr. Mercer, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M to-morrow.

Ladies' Desks.

Every variety of Writing Desks, for Ladies, at corner Marietta and Broad streets. E. S. Kendrick & Co. 456 apr26 d2t

City Court.

JUDGE R. H. CLARKE PRESIDING.

Trials in the city court during last week:

State vs Andrew Huston. Larceny from house. Plea of guilty. Sentenced to pay fine of $10 and costs or six months on the public works.

State vs C H Morris. Assault and battery. Verdict of guilty. Sentence suspended. Motion for new trial.

State vs Julius Kries. Assault and battery. Verdict of not guilty.

State vs Frank McElhany. Common cheat and swindler. Plea not guilty and mistrial.

State vs James M Brooks. Simple larceny Verdict of not guilty.

State vs James Harald. Plea of guilty. Sentence of $20 and costs or six months.

State vs Perry Garner. Fornication. Verdict of not guilty.

State vs Mollie Munroe. Fornication. Verdict of not guilty.

State vs George Sweeney. Common cheat and swindler. Verdict of not guilty.

State vs Columbus Gartrell. Larceny from house. Verdict of guilty. Sentence of $10 and costs or six months on the public works.

State vs Octavia Bentley. Larceny from the house. Verdict of guilty. Sentence suspended

State vs Milly Handerson Larceny from the house. Verdict of guilty Fine of $30 and costs or six months on the public works.

State vs James Davis. Simple larceny. Verdict of guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs or six months on the public works

State vs A M Turner. Assault. Plea of guilty. Sentenced $10 and costs or thirty days in jail.

State vs A M Turner. Assault. Plea of guilty. Sentenced $10 and costs or thirty days in jail.

State vs J D Jenkins. Cheat and swindler. Verdict of guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs and twelve months on the public works

State vs J H Chaney. Larceny from the house. Verdict of guilty. Sentenced $30 and costs or six months on the public works.

South America and Southern United States.

Owing to their warm and delightful climates, their inhabitants grow sallow from torpid Liver, Indigestion and all diseases arising from a disordered Stomach and Bowels. They should of course at all times keep the liver active, and to our readers we would recommend Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder. Taken in time, will often save money and much suffering Price, 50 cents.
441 apr25..deowly&weowly

To the Public.

Send all of your Binding to THE CONSTITUTION if you want it done well.
mar30..dtf

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

Ask an inspection of the following goods and confidently say there can be No Cheaper Goods South, as they were

Bought for Cash and from First Hands.

Large lot Striped Hose, genuine English full regular made, and fifty per cent. lower than ever shown in this market.
Beautiful assortment French Foulard Cambric Silk Designs.
Tasso Over Suitings, Velvet Striped Grenadines. Plain Grenadines, Striped Summer Silks. Solid Colored Silks in all the new shades, that

We Guarantee as Low as New York Prices.

French deBege in all new shades for summer wear. Pure Mohair from twenty cents to forty-five cents, in all shades.
Large lot BLACK TURKISH BRILLIANT fifty per cent. lower than elsewhere.
Five hundred yards Embroidery, marked by the piece at HALF PRICE to close out rapidly before receiving large lot imported by us.
Fifty pieces Union Linen Lawns 15 cents per yard.
Victoria Lawns 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, and up to 50 cents, that will compare with any goods of the kind in the city.
Beautiful quality White French Organdie from 35c to 50 cents per yard.

Our Carpet Room,

In every Department, is full of New and Desirable Goods, that we propose to sell as low as any in the city,

Even If That Price Be Less Than Cost.

We simply ask an inspection of our stock, and promise to

SAVE MONEY!

to every customer who will make an honest, careful inspection,

BOTH IN DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

920 apr1..dh2d3d&4c1w,thunk1w,then'2wtc3lc,lp

100,000 yards Edging from 2c up,
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
151 apr22..dtf

Georgia Railroad

Will run trains every fifteen minutes between the passenger depot and cemetery on Memorial day, Thursday the 26th, from 1:00 p. m. until 6:30 p. m., or as late as necessary. Fare—go and return for ten cents. Tickets for sale at general ticket office.
ED A. WERNER,
420 apr24—d3t Agent Ga. R. R.

Postponement

Of the dramatic entertainment by the officers and ladies at McPherson Barracks until Friday evening, April 27th.

At the suggestion of many ticket holders, who are interested in its success, this theatrical entertainment in aid of the Mission Church and school at Walla Walla, Washington Territory, will be postponed one day, as above. A few of the limited number of tickets yet remain to be disposed of, and can be possessed of Col. W. C. Morrill, Major J. F Thomas, and Mrs. W. H Smythe.

The West End line of horse-cars will run late to accommodate those who attend.
apl24 tues,wed,thu

100 pieces of the latest styles in Dress Goods and Summer Silks marked down to cost at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
151 apr22..dtf

CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, AND LIME.

Fresh and standard weight, for sale lowest cash prices, by A. LEYDEN,
73 apr8 d3m Agent Louisville Cement Co.

Just received, a full line of Colored Muslins at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
151 apr22..dtf

Important and Positive.

I am required by law and peremptorily ordered by the Comptroller General to pay over the special taxes on liquor dealers, insurance agents, auctioneers, etc., etc. I will issue executions against all who do not pay during this week. Office at the store of W. B. Lowe & Co., Whitehall street.
S. R. HOYLE,
411 apr24 d5t Tax Collector.

Tapestry Brussels at 90c. Window Shades at $1 75, put up, at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's
151 apr22...dtf

Another lot of those French Woven Corsets at 50c, worth $1 00. Also, a full line of latest styles of Neckwear at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
151 apr22..dtf

Contributions for Confederate Cemetery.

All persons desiring to contribute to the Cemetery fund on Memorial Day will find boxes at the gates where they can place their offering. apr25 d2t

Don't forget the boxes at the Cemetery on Memorial Day apr25 d2t

Help the ladies of the Memorial Association to keep our Confederate grounds in order by a small contribution placed in the boxes at the gates. apr25 d2t

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., April 24, 1877.

By request of officers of Memorial Association no vehicles or horses, save those used by the officials of the day, will be allowed to enter the Cemetery grounds on Memorial Day, the 26th inst.
By order of General Council.
440 apr25 d2t N. L. ANGIER Mayor.

Straw Hats, Flowers and Ribbons in great abundance at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's
151 apr22...dtf

500 Parasols from 20c to $5 00, at
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
151 apr22..dtf

A large and fine assortment of Children's and Ladies' Hose from 10c to $1 00 a pair, at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's
151apr22..dtf

Strawberry Festival.

A Strawberry Festival will be held at Kidd's Hall in Centennial building, this evening, Thursday, April 26th, for the benefit of the Benevolent Home. Admission free.
apr26...d1t

Sofa Beds.

We have at last received a new lot of the "Magic Bed Lounges." The most perfect patent ever invented, found only at E. S. Kendrick & Co.'s, 21 Marietta street.
456 apr26 d2t

To One and All.—Are You Suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis or any of the various pulmonary troubles, that so often end in consumption? If so, use "*Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime,*" a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty Manuf'd only by A. B Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists. apr20...deod1w

WEATHER REPORT, APRIL 25, 1877

Reported by B. J. Redding, for the Dept. Agriculture.

BAROMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
29.016	28.997	28.937	28.953

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
65°	80°	70°	74°	82°	56°

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun .... 144°
Radiation from the earth during preceding night .... 36°

HYGROMETER.

Per cent of moisture in the air				Evaporation.	Rainfall.
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	INCHES	INCHES
61	33	49	47		

ANEMOMETER.

7 A.M.—Wind from the .... West
2 P.M.—Wind .... West
9 P.M.—Wind .... West

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY

7 A.M. .... Hazy
2 P.M. .... Hazy
9 P.M. .... Hazy

PROBABILITIES.
(By Telegraph.)

Indications for Thursday, in the South Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness, and northeast to southeast winds, with a slight fall in temperature, and rising followed by falling barometer, and during the afternoon or evening areas of rain.

COMMERCIAL.

The Advance in Breadstuffs.

NEW YORK April 25.—The war news put up flour in New York 15 to 25 cents, and in exceptional cases 50 cents.
Wheat has improved 7 to 10 cents.
Rice, oats, pork and lard, also higher.
Freights were decidedly stronger.
The news created much excitement in Chicago in grain and provisions. Since the 1st of April cash wheat has advanced 40 cents per bushel, and flour over $1 00 per barrel. Sales larger than within five years.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial.

NEW YORK, April 25—Money easy at 2@2½.
Sterling firm at 8.
Gold quiet at 106⅞@107.
Governments dull and lower; new fives 11⅜.
State bonds quiet and nominal.
Stocks closed active and strong; New York Central 90⅜; Erie 6⅛; Lake Shore 49⅜; Illinois Central 50⅝; Pittsburg 85; Chicago and Northwestern 17⅝; preferred 41⅝; Rock Island 88⅜.
Sub-treasury balances—gold $76,456,008; currency $41,246,557.
The sub-treasury paid out $1,000 on interest; $294,000 for bonds
Customs receipts to-day $221,000.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Cotton weak; uplands 11 1-16; Orleans 11 3-16.
Futures opened easy; April 11.04@11.06; May 11.05@11.08; June 11.0?@11 08; July 11.16@11.17; August 11.38@11.40.
LIVERPOOL, April 25.—noon—Cotton easier but not quotably lower; middling uplands 6; middling Orleans 6¼; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 32,000; American 21,000.
Futures 1-32@1-16 cheaper.
Middling uplands nothing below low middlings April and May delivery 5⅝
May and June delivery 5 29 32.
June and July delivery 6.
July and August delivery 6 1-32.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—5:00 P. M.—Futures steady.
NEW YORK, April 25—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11; middling Orleans 11⅛; sales 525 bales.
Net receipts to-day 770 bales; gross 2,273.
Futures closed quiet and steady; sales 74,000 bales.

April	11@11.02	October	11.15@11.17
May	11@11.01	November	11.08@11.10
July	11.02@11.04	December	11.09@11.11
August	11.34	January	11.22@11.23
September	11.28 11.29	February	11.32@11.34

Net receipts at all ports to-day 7,093
Consolidated net receipts 20,385
Consolidated exports 32,000
GALVESTON, April 25.—Cotton nominal, middlings 10¾; net receipts 86 bales.
NEW ORLEANS, April 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 4,872 bales; gross 5,313; sales 2,500; exports coastwise 410.
MOBILE, April 25—Cotton irregular; middlings 10⅝@10¾; net receipts 144 bales; sales 500. exports coastwise 441.
SAVANNAH, April 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 100 bales; sales 80.
CHARLESTON, April 25.—Cotton dull and easy; middlings 11⅛; net receipts 403 bales; sales 400.
WILMINGTON, April 25—Cotton nominal; middlings 10¾; net receipts 28 bales.
NORFOLK, April 25.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¾; net receipts 480 bales; sales 100, exports coastwise 535.
BALTIMORE, April 25—Cotton dull; middlings 11 1-16; net receipts 10 bales; gross 19; sales 275; spinners 140; exports to Great Britain 178; coastwise 20
PHILADELPHIA, April 25—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¼; sales to spinners 342.
BOSTON, April 25.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¼; net receipts 150 bales.
MEMPHIS, April 25—Cotton dull and irregular, middlings 10¾; net receipts 782 bales; shipments 817; sales 600.
AUGUSTA, April 25.—Cotton quiet and steady: middlings 10¾; net receipts 114 bales; sales 400.

Provisions. Grain. etc.

NEW YORK, April 25

Flour feverish, irregular and unsettled; 25@50c higher; business materially checked by the sudden advance; closing feverish; superfine western and state $7 60@$8 00; southern flour 25@50c higher; common to fair extra $8 25@$9 25; good to choice $9 30@$11 25.
Wheat irregular and unsettled; 5@10c higher; advance checks trade; winter wheat held decidedly higher and quiet.
Corn feverish and unsettled; 2@4c higher; ungraded western mixed 63; yellow southern 68 on dock; white southern afloat 67½@68; steamer yellow 67½.
Oats 1@2c higher.
Coffee firm; fair demand; job lots 16@21½ gold.
Sugar very quiet; fair to good refining 9⅜@9⅝ standard A 11¾; granulated 12; crushed and powdered 12½.
Molasses, New Orleans 40@57.
Rice firm; fair inquiry.
Tallow firm; prime city 8⅝.
Naval stores unchanged.
Leather firm.
Wool quiet.
Pork higher and firm; new extra mess $16 90.
Lard higher; prime steam 10.40@10.42½; old 10.32½.
Whisky decidedly firmer at $1 12½.
Freights firm.

CHICAGO, April 25.

Flour strong and 25c higher; western extras $7 00@$9 00; winter extras $8 5 @$10 50.
Wheat strong, higher and excited; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 66 cash; May $1 67; June $1 71; No. 3 Chicago spring $1 56.
Corn excited, higher, active and unsettled; cash or May 55; June 57¾.
Oats active, firm and higher; cash or May 41; June 41½.
Rye active, firm and higher at 90@91.
Barley strong and higher at 73.
Pork excited and higher; very unsettled; cash $16 50.
Lard excited and higher; very unsettled; cash or May 10⅛; June 10 32½.
Bulk Meats in active demand and higher; shoulders 5⅞; short ribs 8⅝; short clear sides 8⅝.
Whisky strong and higher at $1 09.
At the afternoon call of the board, wheat was higher; May $1 70; June $1 74; corn active and a shade higher; June 59¼; lard easy; May 10.22½@10.27½; June 10 32@10⅜.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.

Flour excited and so unsettled that accurate quotations can not be given.
Wheat excited and higher.
Corn excited, higher and unsettled; No. 2 mixed 51¼.
Oats inactive; No. 2 38¾ bid.
Rye higher at 95@$1 00.
Whisky $1 08.
Pork moderately active at $16 75.
Lard 10¾.
Bulk Meats higher; clear rib sides 8⅛.
Bacon higher; shoulders 6⅝ 6⅞; clear rib sides 9½; clear sides 9⅝@9¾.
Hogs higher; bacon 5.10@5.35.
Cattle strong and active.

CINCINNATI, April 25.

Flour active and firm; family $8 85@$9 25.
Wheat excited and higher; red $1 95@$2 05.
Corn in fair demand at 49@52
Oats higher at 45@50.
Rye higher at 95@$1 00.
Barley stronger at 65@75.
Pork in good demand: at $16 00@$16 25.
Lard quiet: kettle 10½@11.
Bulk Meats strong and higher; shoulders 5¾; short rib middles 8½@8⅝; short clear middles 8⅝
Bacon stronger; shoulders 6½; clear rib sides 9; clear sides 9¼.
Whisky active and firm at $1 06.
Butter steady; prime to choice western reserve 16@18; good to prime central Ohio 10@12
Hogs in fair demand; packing 5 05@5 30; receipts 2,715; shipments 1,629.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.

Flour steady and higher; holders firm; extra $6 50@$7 00; family $7 25@$7 85.
Wheat, market bare
Corn firm; white 50; mixed 48.
Rye quiet at 80
Oats stronger; white 46; mixed 44.
Pork in fair demand and higher at $16 50.
Bulk Meats moderately active and higher; shoulders 5¾@5⅞; clear rib sides 8⅞; clear sides 9⅜
Bacon active, firm and higher; shoulders 6¾; clear rib sides 8@8¼; clear sides 9⅛.
Sugar-cured Hams in good demand and a shade higher at 11@11½.
Lard strong and higher: choice leaf tierce 11½ @11½; do. keg 12
Whisky firm at $1 06.
Bagging dull and unchaneed

BALTIMORE, April 25.

Flour active, and buoyant; high grades fully 50c higher.
Wheat excited; impossible to give accurate quotations.
Corn, southern 3@4c higher: western active, strong and excited; prices fully 4c higher; closed strong; offerings light; southern white 65@66; yellow 67.

Local and Business Notices

To Shoemakers.

A $95 00 New Improved Wilson Sewing Machine in perfect order—only $40.00, at Krouse & Shackelford's, 33 Peachtree street.
419 apr24..3t

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS AND CARPETS AT FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO'S.
38 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
Call & Convince Yourself
OF THE
Great Bargains
THEY OFFER.
161 apr29 -dif,thur,sun&tues,lp